The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 178.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Several Failures of Commercial Houses.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1875.

The Great Failure.

The *Herald* publishes an interview with Mr. W. B. Duncan, who says that there is no truth in the reports that he went to Europe to consult Alexander Duncan for the purpose of securing his aid to negotiate new loans; that he applied to Baring Bros., and other European firms, for assistance, and denies that the Union Banking Company of London is a loser by the firm to even the amount of a farthing. Mr. Duncan says that every arrangement was made to prevent Americans abroad, with their letters of credit, experiencing any trouble.

Mr. Barlow, counsel for the firm, says the rumors that the failure will affect the Union Bank of London are entirely unfounded, as the bank is fully protected, as are also the Barings.

Hector Servano, Mexican Consul, is a depositor with Duncan, Sherman & Co. to the full amount of his private fortune, $60,000 or $70,000, and all the moneys belonging to the Consulate, but does not seem afraid of loss.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. say that Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been largely engaged in cotton transactions, their London agent being Mr. Kitchen, of Collie & Co. Within four weeks cotton has fallen three cents per pound. Supposing they had 25,000 bales in transit, their loss would be $375,000—not enough to send them under. But we hear they were largely interested in Mobile, Ohio, Atlantic & Great Western, and slightly in the Erie Railroad stocks.

The President of the Shoe and Leather Bank says there is no fear of the crash having any effect on the business of the city. It would affect Connecticut and Rhode Island, especially as he believed the paper of the house circulated in those States. In the Western States also many a house more or less suffers.

The agents of the Union Bank of London, in New York, say there is no truth in the rumor of its suspension, the only ground therefor being the fact that the cable announces it has refused to honor the drafts of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

On Monday last Mrs. Sarah M. Sherman, widow, and William Butler Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made a transfer of real estate in this city to A. Duncan, amounting to $385,000.

The *Post* says the losses of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on cotton exceed $1,000,000. The Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers & Co. have both been guaranteed by Alexander R. Duncan.

Mr. Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, to-day said that a careful inquiry had been made among the banks, who reported not more than one hundred thousand dollars, at the outside, of the firm's bills held in the city.

Mr. Dner, President of the Bank of the State of New York, where the suspended firm kept their account, said his bank held some $300,000 or $400,000 securities of the firm, all of which was available stock.

Judge Shipman, assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was busy all day to-day with the clerks, making an examination of the books. A financial statement will not be ready for some time.

Other Failures.

It is reported that the Commercial Warehouse Company have failed. Cause, heavy advances on Cuban crops, which the early rains destroyed. The house also advanced largely on railroad securities, which depreciated.

The Commercial Warehouse Company began business in May, 1865, with a capital of $2,000,000. Paul Jarmour is President and Jos. E. Navarrow Vice President. The stock is owned mostly in Cuba. The officers of the company say the suspension was hastened by political disturbances in Cuba, although directly caused by advances on sugar, and that the company had no connection or relations with Duncan, Sherman & Co. It has no European correspondent nor any agencies in this country.

The Secretary of the Commercial Warehouse Company stated that the probable liabilities of the company are $1,500,000; the assets, which are not available, perhaps $4,000,000. A full and complete statement of the affairs will be ready in about two weeks.

The company has been in a shaky condition for some time, and lately asked the creditors for an extension of four months, with twenty per cent. interest, which was refused. The company does a large business in making advances on goods stored in their sixteen large warehouses, and these goods were left on their hands. It was stated that advances were made on Cuban sugar plantations which had been destroyed in the civil war, and that the firm had been dabbling in Cuban bonds.

Worth & Watson, 183 Duane street, and Martin G. Bunn & Co., on Jay and Greenwich streets, wholesale grocers, have suspended. The liabilities of the former are $60,000. Those of the latter are small.

Book Publishers in Trouble.

The Brooklyn *Argus* says J. B. Ford & Co. have asked the advice and assistance of the creditors of their publishing house, who are requested to meet to-morrow morning. The circular issued by the firm says: "This circumstance is not confounded with the affairs of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company, which is a separate organization, and good for all it owes."

It is stated that Henry W. Sage and Henry M. Cleveland, associated with Mr. Beecher in the *Christian Union*, are in no way connected with the publication of books. Mr. Ford's partners are Samuel Wilkison, John K. Howard and Edward L. Ford.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The following delegates were to-night appointed to attend the proposed Convention at Cincinnati on the 25th of October to confer about measures to restore specie payments and to correct the evils of the National revenue system: F. K. Thurber, Lloyd Aspinwall, S. D. Babcock, A. L. Earle, Geo. W. Clarke, Fred. A. Conkling, Geo. W. Systare, Parker Hardy, D. H. Landon, C. M. Fry, Algernon S. Sullivan, A. A. Low, Wm. H. Wiley, G. A. Merwin, Thos. W. Evans, Percy Pyne, Jno. F. Henry, Wm. R. Kirkland, Chas. A. Dana, Franklin Edson, Myer H. Myer, Clarkson N. Potter, Jno. T. Agnew, C. Delamater and J. W. Seligman.

CROPS INJURED.

Too Much Rain in Parts of Ohio and Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The *Enquirer's* special reports a tornado of limited extent passing through Switzerland county, Ind., yesterday, scattering harvested grain, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees, and prostrating growing crops, but causing no loss of life.

A special to the same paper from Urbana, Ohio, says the wheat crop is believed to be almost entirely lost in that county. The heavy rains of the past week have caused it either to rot or sprout.

Another special says of the prospect in Fayette county: Owing to recent rains farmers report the crops very materially injured. As wheat is all rotting in the fields, they look upon that crop as an entire failure.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The *Gazette's* Cambridge City (Ind.) special says the rains of the past few days, falling almost constantly, have done great damage to the crops in that vicinity. Farmers are greatly discouraged. A great many fields of wheat have been cut and placed in shocks, and during the last few days the rains have caused the wheat to grow, the sprouts being quite long.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—Additional dispatches to-night from Southern Ohio and Indiana state that the continuous rains of the past two days have in many localities utterly ruined the wheat in shock and caused great damage to other crops, and in some instances land slides are reported.

IOWA CITY, July 28.—The rain has lasted two days. It found the hay harvest over and the grain harvest not begun. Oats have fallen down with the weight of the water, but no damage is done.

The Utah Murder Trial.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 28.—Several witnesses were sworn at Beaver to-day. The evidence was confirmatory of that preceding. Lee's cell was searched to-day, and was found to contain numerous articles to assist him in an escape. This afternoon the defense presented an affidavit by telegraph from Salt Lake that Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith are too feeble in health to come to Beaver, and asked that their depositions be accepted, which was refused. The defense said they should take the affidavits any way and present them, and asked till to-morrow to open the case for the defense. This afternoon one of the wives of Lee insisted on seeing him, and upon a refusal assaulted the jailor. She was lodged in jail therefor.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamer City of Montreal, Elysia and Mosel, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived—The steamship Utopia, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived—The steamship Greece from London.

Business Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—John Mason & Co., sugar dealers, suspended to-day. Liabilities about $200,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Call for 5-20 Bonds.

Five More Deaths from Yellow Fever at Fort Barrancas.

Ex-Chief Clerk Avery Arrested.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1875.

The Syndicate

has the option till November 15th to take the remaining forty-eight millions and a half of the five per cent. loan under the refunding act.

Avery Arrested.

The District Attorney for the District of Columbia received to-day from the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri a certified copy of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the District Court of St. Louis, on July 21st, against W. O. Avery, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, with a request for his arrest, as also a warrant for his arrest, returnable at the present term of court. Avery was arrested, and Judge Humphreys fixed the bail for his appearance at St. Louis at five thousand dollars, which was given.

The Yellow Fever.

This afternoon the following was received by Surgeon General Barnes:

"FORT BARRANCAS, July 28.—There were five deaths since last evening. Dr. Stranberg is down. We have had no new cases from Pickens for the last thirty-six hours. "J. M. BRANNAN,

"Brev't. Major General U. S. A., Commanding."

5-20 Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $14,897,200 of 5-20 bonds of 1862, of which $14,830,550 are coupon bonds and $66,650 registered bonds. These include all the bonds issued under the act of February 25, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption.

Captain Eads' Jetties.

D. Comstock has been detailed by the War Department to watch the work of Captain Eads in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, and see that the contract is properly fulfilled.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at St. Paul—John S. Pillsbury Nominated for Governor—The Platform Favors a Return to Specie Payments, and Opposes a Third Term for President.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with a large attendance and apparently good feeling. On an informal ballot for Governor, the vote stood, Jno. P. Pillsbury, 96; Horace Austin, 58; Jacob H. Stewart, 41. Jno. S. Pillsbury was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention also nominated for Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Weakfield; for Secretary of State, Jno. S. Iregens; for State Auditor, O. P. Whitcomb, the present incumbent; for State Treasurer, William Pfaender; for Attorney General, George P. Wilson, the present incumbent; for Clerk of Supreme Court, Samuel H. Nichols; for Inland Commissioner, Chas. Gilman.

It is conceded that this was a complete and sweeping victory of the regulars, or Ramsey men, over the Davis faction. Every candidate nominated was a strong friend of Ramsey during the Senatorial contest last winter.

The Convention made no nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That believing it a duty to elevate the choice of Judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this Convention will make no formal nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State, as well as the general judgment of men of all classes which has found expression in executive appointments, we commend for election to that office the present incumbent, Judge James Gilfillan, a man pre-eminently qualified for the high position.

The following platform was adopted:

First. The Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party, which have become the established policy of both State and National Government, to-wit: the unity and indissolubility of the nation, the equal rights and just protection of all men before the law.

Second. That on the prominent questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view the return to specie payments.

Third. A tariff strictly for revenue, yet so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

Fourth. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power, constitutionally exercised.

Fifth. That we cordially endorse the progressive and liberal policy of the Republican party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements having for their object the encouragement of facilities and a reduction in the cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

Sixth. That to the Republican party is justly due the honor and credit of securing, for the first time, the recognition by foreign Governments of the full and complete rights of citizenship, in reversal of the monarchial doctrine that a subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws.

Seventh. We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the aggregate of State taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

Eighth. That the example of Washington in refusing to be a candidate for a third Presidential term, and the affirmance by President Grant of that principle, is one we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

Ninth. That we approve of the present Republican national administration, and especially the earnest efforts to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations, and to guard against their recurrence in the future.

Tenth. That we endorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration, instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

Eleventh. That the country can never forget the services of her soldiers, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should be exercised in the matters of back pay, bounties and pensions

Twelfth. That since the purity and permanency of the free institutions of the Government depend upon the universal diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, the Republican party of Minnesota reaffirms its conviction that it is the duty of the State not only to maintain the integrity of the common school system, but to do all that is needful to increase its efficiency so as to secure the blessings of a wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

A Military Indian Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, reports that Capt. James B. Campfield, commanding the District of Alaska, publishes an order stating that by direction of the President he assumes the duties of Indian Agent for Alaska and the Alentian Islands. Persons wishing to trade in the territory must apply to the Commandant for a license, giving penal bond of $5,000, approved by the United States District Attorney of the District where the applicant resides, for the observance of Government regulations concerning trade and intercourse with the Indians in Alaska, the bond to be renewed every year. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen he must present his papers. Unnaturalized foreigners cannot procure a license.

Later.—A dispatch from Portland says General Howard to-day issued an order suspending the order of the commandant at Sitka so far as it relates to giving a bond with reference to existing traders, including unnaturalized citizens.

The Board of Indian Commissioners.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—The afternoon session of the Board of Indian Commissioners was chiefly devoted to a review of the work of the Standing Committee for the last quarter, and a special rigid scrutiny of the work done by the Purchasing Committee; also the adoption of new methods for the prevention of frauds in the future delivery of beef, flour and other supplies. Hereafter the Board of Indian Commissioners will watch all receipts and deliveries of supplies at the principal agencies.

This evening the committee waited upon President Grant and made arrangements for a conference to-morrow at his cottage. The Commissioners have telegraphed to Commissioner Smith, who, with Secretary Delano, will attend the conference.

H. S. RICH, the defaulting agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Columbus, was taken before the Mayor on Monday, and discharged, no one appearing against him. This is in accordance with the terms of a compromise made between his attorneys and the railway officials, Rich giving such information as would lead to the recovery of most of the $8,000 embezzled and lost in gambling.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cotton Mills Troubles in Great Britain.

A Large Number of Operatives Thrown Out of Employment.

The Shipping Bill Passed First Reading in the House of Commons.

Consternation Among Americans in Paris Over the New York Failure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York Failure.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. made no appreciable effect on the general market here.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here. It is reported that their shipments of cotton will be well protected.

Trial Adjourned.

LONDON, July 28.—The trial of Alexander and William Collie, of the late firm of Alexander Collie & Co., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, began at Guild Hall, this morning, but upon the conclusion of to-day's proceedings was adjourned a week.

The Mill Troubles.

Thirty-one mills closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are out of employment. Both employers and operators have resolved not to yield. If the Oldham lockout should extend to all the mills in that district 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

House of Commons.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill further to empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure, he stated that Plimpsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government, because it was based on wrong principles.

He was here interrupted by cries of "No." Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine service. The act of 1872 already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then nine hundred and fifty-eight vessels had been detained, of which five hundred and fifteen were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive, facilitate more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of further legislation to be had next session.

Sullivan thought the load line provision for stowing grain should be engrafted in the bill.

Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing the consideration of Plimpsoll's bill.

Various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading. Its second reading is fixed for Friday morning.

Cotton Mills Burned.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Grant's cotton mills have been destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred employes effected their escape with difficulty. Loss $500,000.

The American Team

LONDON, July 28.—The American team, with Major General McMurdo, visited Woolwich arsenal to-day.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey

are making a tour in North Wales. On Monday next they will assist at the laying of the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church at Roseth, near Wrexham.

Consternation Among Americans.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Paris says the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. spread consternation among Americans in that city. The Rothschilds gave notice early to-day that they would not honor drafts of the firm. They even attempted to recover the moneys which were paid to-day at their house before it was known of the failure. Their agent took a gentleman who refused to refund before Minister Washburne, who supported the latter in his refusal. The feeling among Americans is very bitter.

Prorogation of Parliament.

LONDON, July 28—6 A. M.—The *Post* says the Government hopes to be able to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August.

FRANCE.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 28.—The proposed list of members of the Permanent Committee consists of thirteen deputies of the Right and twelve of the Left.

United States War Claims.

M. Raeaul Duval intends in the Assembly to ask the Government why the indemnity due French citizens for losses sustained by them in the United States during the late war has not been paid, while the claims of other foreigners have been settled.

GERMANY.

Personal.

BERLIN, July 28.—Col. Forney goes to St. Petersburg to induce Russia to participate in the Philadelphia exhibition.

Baron Schlosser, German ambassador to the United States, will soon return to Washington.

SPAIN.

The Bombardment of a City.

MADRID, July 28.—The bombardment of San Du Urgel continues. It is reported that the Carlists there have mutinied, and spiked the guns.

A WEAK BRIDGE.

The Disaster at Brainard—The Central Span Gives Way and Precipitates a Railroad Train into the River.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 28.—Persons arrived from the scene of the railroad bridge disaster at Brainard furnish additional particulars of interest. As the train was crossing the bridge, the engineer heard cracking, and put on steam to escape. His effort proved too late to save his life. The central span of the bridge broke down under the weight of the cars, loaded with iron, and both ends of the train were drawn into the wreck, the engine and several cars being drawn backward and the remainder of the train forward. The central span and two western spans of the bridge went down, the engine, tender and two cars that were pulled backward falling on the west shore, and the remainder going into the river. The crash made by the wreck was heard at a distance of three quarters of a mile. The river at this point is about three hundred feet wide, and the water is from six to eight feet deep. There appears to have been but one brakeman on the train. Luckily he was behind the cars loaded with iron, and as he saw them going down he ran for his life across the top of the freight car, but finding he could not reach the end of the train in time, climbed down on an iron ladder on one of the cars and jumped off on a portion of the bridge which remained standing, and was unhurt. The wreck is described as frightful to behold. With the exception of the engine and two cars on the west bank, the entire train, numbering, including the caboose, twenty-one cars, are piled in a heap in the river. The cars are most emphatically smashed into kindling wood. All accounts agree that the bridge absolutely broke down beneath the weight of the train, and that no car left the track until the break occurred. The names sent yesterday include all the persons fatally injured. The few wounded are doing well, and will soon recover.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.930	63	88	N. E.	Lt.Rain.
2 P. M.	29.953	67	59	E.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.916	67	79	S.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.929.
Mean Thermometer, 66.
Highest Thermometer, 72.
Lowest Thermometer, 60.
Rain Fall. 47.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

The Mississippi river continues falling, or stationary, at Cairo and Memphis, and slowly rising at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Earthquake Shock in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CT., July 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was noticed in this city at 4:10 this morning. It was felt with greater force in the western part of the State.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Frank D. Schermerhorn has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Quincy, Ills.

—The President has ordered the consolidation of the First and Second internal revenue districts of Pennsylvania.

—A fire at McGregor, Iowa, last Tuesday night, destroyed property worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; insurance about one-half.

—Rev. James O'Kean, pastor of St. Andrew's Catholic church in Little Rock, Ark., died very suddenly last Tuesday night from an attack of asthma.

—At Danville, Ky., Richard Hamilton, white, and Phil. Mason, colored, had a fight on Wednesday, and Mason's throat was terribly cut. The two were mere boys.

—Little Porter Beatty was accidentally drowned at Nashville on Wednesday afternoon while taking a ride in a canoe with three other little boys, who made their escape.

—Judge Lore, of Keokuk, Iowa, of the United States District Court, has accepted the Professorship in the University Law School, vacated by Judge Cole, of the State Supreme Bench.

—The remains of Major John S. Walker, lost on the steamer George S. Wright, have arrived at Portland, Oregon. They will be buried with military honors at Vancouvers, on August 2d.

—To-day the Indian Commissioners will hold a conference at Long Branch, at which President Grant, Secretary Delano, Hon. Simon Cameron and Commissioner E. P. Smith will be present.

—S. J. Finney, late joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo, Cal., was found dead on Wednesday morning at his residence in San Mateo county, shot through the head by a rifle ball.

—Justice Learned, of Albany, N. Y., has rendered a decision discharging H. D. Denison, who refused to produce his books and papers as a witness before the canal fraud investigating commission.

—At Watsontown, Pa., on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Hudson, a Presbyterian minister from Williamsport, with his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, were thrown from a carriage. Hudson's back was broken, and there are no hopes of his recovery. Miss Bryson was badly injured.

—The Booneville (Mo.) *Advertiser* has particulars of a terrible wash out on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad between that city and Sedalia. Probably twelve miles of track are useless—four wash-outs and several feet covered up by an extensive slide, but no bridges are gone.

—A freight train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, on Wednesday, went through a trestle forty feet high, between Putnamville and Cloverdale, Ind., killing the engineer, conductor and a brakeman. The fireman had one leg and arm broken. The rear brakeman only escaped.

—The German Teachers' National Convention convened in Toledo, O., on Wednesday evening. About two hundred teachers were present. Great interest was manifested. The principal feature was an address of welcome. The Convention will continue to-day and to-morrow, and on Saturday the entire body will visit Put-in-Bay island.

—A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., states that a report has reached there that Colonel Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, and candidate for re-election to that position, was assassinated on Tuesday near Ft. Gibson by a party of Downing men, political opponents of the Colonel. Boudinot, who was in the territory, is said to have fled north.

—The Tobacco Exchange Banking Company of Louisville closed its doors last Tuesday. The institution has been regarded for some time in a precarious condition, and its present suspension has no connection whatever with the New York failure. As far as can be learned, no bank or person in Louisville has been affected by Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Cleveland — Judge Fullerton Makes a Mile in 2:18.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The second day of the Cleveland club races was attended by fully 12,000 people. The track was in magnificent condition, notwithstanding the drenching rain of last night, and today proved beyond question among the fastest race courses of the country. Fullerton making his best record (2:18) in the second heat. The sport was excellent, although not as exciting as yesterday, nor as good as is anticipated for to-morrow.

First race, 2:29 class, purse $3,000, divided as follows: $1,800, $750 and $450; eight entries and all started. The first heat was taken by Eva, she going to the front at the send-off and never being headed, Little Fred second, half a length behind; Annie Collins third; the rest badly strung out. Time 2:25¼.

Little Fred and Eva had the best send-off for the second heat, but Eva took the lead in the second quarter and kept to the wire. Collins second, York State third. Time 2:25¾.

For the third heat Charlie Green was substituted for the driver of York State, who the judges thought had in the previous heat pulled his horse, and it proved a wise change, as York State took the next three heats and race in 2:23½, 2:26¼ and 2:25.

Summary—Annie Collins 3, 2, 3, 3, 2; Scotland 8, 7, 6, 8, drawn; Shanty 5, 6, 4, 7, 4; Jane West 6, 8, 7, 6, 7; Albert 4, 5, 2, 5, 5; York State 7, 3, 1, 1, 1; Eva 1, 4, 5, 4, 6; Little Fred 2, 1, 8, 2, 3.

First heat—first quarter, 37; second quarter, 1:12½; third quarter, 1:49; mile 2:25¾.

Second heat—first quarter, 35; second quarter, 1:11½; third quarter, 1:48½; mile, 2:25¼.

Third heat—first quarter, 35¾; second, 1:12; third, 1:48; mile, 2:23¾.

Fourth heat—first quarter, 36½; second, 1:13½; third, 1:51½; mile, 2:26¼.

Fifth heat—first quarter, 35½; second, 1:12¾; third, 1:49; mile, 2:25.

The winner was sold in the field for a mere song, and as a result the knowing ones lost heavily, a large amount having been laid on Little Fred and Eva.

The next on the programme was the 2:18 class, purse $6,000, divided as follows: $3,600, $1,500 and $900, for which Judge Fullerton, Nettie and Lady Maud started. In the first heat, Nettie, on the outside, broke almost as soon as the word was given, and before settling down to work had a distance behind Fullerton, who led Maud two lengths. On entering the second quarter Fullerton gradually increased his lead and came in fifty yards ahead of Maud, Nettie barely having her distance. Time 2:20½.

Fullerton and Maud had a full length the advantage in the send-off for the second heat. At the first turn the Judge drew away, and at the first quarter was leading Maud three lengths, Nettie ten lengths away and seemingly in dress. These positions were maintained through the middle half, but on the home-stretch Nettie came very fast, gained rapidly, but could not reach the other horses, the Judge taking the heat, making his best record and the fastest time ever made on the Cleveland track, Maud second, Nettie last, both running under the wire. Time 2:18.

Fullerton was never headed on the third heat, and had he been urged in the least would have made wonderful time, Maud second, a length in front of Nettie. Time 2:19¾.

First heat—first quarter, 35; second quarter, 1:11; third, 1:46½; mile, 2:20¾.

Second heat—first quarter, 34½; second quarter, 1:09½; third, 1:44; mile, 2:18.

Third heat—first quarter, 35; second, 1:10; third, 1:45; mile, 2:19¾.

Nettie 3, 3, 3; Judge Fullerton 1, 1, 1; Lady Maud 2, 2, 2.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphias, 4; Chicago, 0.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 28.—The Accidentals of Little Rock and the Hotwaters of Hot Springs, played their second game for the championship of the State this evening. The Accidentals were a second time victorious, beating their opponents by a score of 10 to 15.

NEW HAVEN, CT., July 28.—New Havens, 7; St. Louis Browns, 3.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Athletics, 11; Mutuals, 2.

The Crops in Canada.

TORONTO, ONT., July 28.—The *Globe* has fifteen columns of special reports about the crops from different places in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Novo Scotia. The following is a summary: Fall wheat, although below an average, will be a larger crop than was at one time expected. Spring wheat is above an average. Oats, barley and peas are heavier than for many years, in proportion. Indian corn is greatly improved, and will turn out better than was expected. The potato crop is large, and the root crops are generally very heavy. Hay is an average crop. Small fruits are abundant. Apples are less plentiful. In other fruits there will probably be a deficiency.

THE RISING MAINS CONTRACT.

Summary of the Opinion of the Court—The Question of "Responsibility" Discussed—The Conclusion.

An opinion was delivered in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Judge Ewing on the bench, in the equity proceedings of George Findlay vs. the City of Pittsburgh and Jared M. Brush & Co. It will be remembered that an application for an injunction was made last October by Mr. Findlay to restrain the city from carrying out the rising mains contract with Brush & Co., on the grounds that they were not the lowest responsible bidders. The Court, in an opinion delivered by Judge White, refused to grant the preliminary injunction on the ground that the word "responsible" did not mean mere pecuniary responsibility. Judge Kirkpatrick dissented from the opinion. In a short time after this, Snyder & Co. brought an action in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against the city, which was disposed of by Judge Stowe, who dismissed the proceedings.

The action in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 came up for argument a few weeks ago on bill and answer, master's report and exceptions and yesterday Judge Ewing delivered an opinion upon the same. After reviewing the complainant's bill and the answers of the city and Brush & Co., the Court says: "When this case was before us on a motion for preliminary injunction, in the absence of opposing evidence, we had to assume the averment of the answer to be true. At that time plaintiff's counsel asserted that the word "responsible," as used in the act of Assembly, meant merely pecuniary ability to respond in an action for damages for breach of contract; that the discretion of the committee and Councils, (if any) was limited to the ascertainment of the pecuniary condition of the bidders and their bail, and that even if the allegations contained in the answer were true, it was the duty of the city to award the contract to Snyder & Co."

The court next proceeded to discuss the meaning of the word "responsible," and said "the primary meaning of the word is not ability, but liability in account or answer. It has various secondary meanings, and understood solely as pecuniary ability to respond is one of these meanings, and in some cases it may mean nothing more. The meaning of the word in any particular instance depends on its connection. A responsible lawyer would not be liable for worth a million if he were notoriously dishonest and in the habit of retaining money collected for clients. A responsible contractor for a building, we would understand to be a man who had the requisite skill and means to erect the building, and a disposition to honestly fulfill his contract; and also as a minor matter, pecuniary ability to respond in damages for any breach of contract. If the limited meaning of the term responsible, which plaintiff urges, is to prevail, no man of moderate means could obtain such a contract as this if Councils saw fit to reject his bid, however honest and skilful and able to perform his contract he might be, and a dishonest, incompetent contractor, certain to cheat the city at every opportunity, might in the same way obtain all the contracts."

The Judge thought the City Councils should have some discretion to exercise in these matters, and when this discretion is exercised in good faith and in reasonable limits, courts have no power to interfere. As to the allegation that Snyder & Co. had attempted to bribe the inspecting officer of the Water Committee, he continued, "we are unable to see how any but one conclusion can be drawn from the testimony. Synder says that he did not intend to bribe Lowry, and that is all the explanation. He said, however, that there were some transactions that neither required nor are capable of explanation. The offer of money by Snyder to Lowry was one of these."

He concludes as follows: "With these modifications, the exceptions to the report of the Master, are dismissed. And now, to wit, July 28th, 1875, this cause came on to be heard on Bill, Answer, Master's report and exceptions thereto; and upon consideration the exceptions to the Master's report are dismissed, except as the report is modified in the foregoing opinion; and it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the bill of complaint be dismissed with costs, including the Master's fee, to be hereafter fixed by agreement of counsel, or the order of Court.

A Day in the Woods.

The congregation and Sunday school of the North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, yesterday held their regular annual picnic at Moyce's Grove, on the West Penn Railroad. The investigating committee has not as yet discovered whether or no Jupiter Pluvius was subsidized to make the day an unpleasant one, but it is known that he seemed greatly grieved at something, for he began to weep copiously long before daybreak, and continued in tears until despair almost settled on the heart of every juvenile whose thoughts were picnically inclined. However, the prevailing dampness did not utterly take the starch out of juvenile pertinacity, and hence the children and their elder friends assembled at the church at eight o'clock, arrayed and provisioned for a picnic. As there was still a somewhat heavy dew falling at that hour the time of departure was postponed until half past nine, but this brought no relief. Another postponement was agreed upon, and the decision adhered to with such tenacity that Pluvius gave it up and retired defeated. The picnic company then, about half past ten o'clock, took passage on the special train of six cars provided for its accommodation, and after a pleasant ride of about forty minutes, debarked upon the festal ground. The showers seemed not to have been so heavy at the grove, for it was comparatively dry, a fact which the juveniles hailed with every manifestation of delight. Later trains brought fresh delegations until there were between six and seven hundred people in attendance, and a royally happy company it seemed to be. A full line of outdoor amusements, such as quoits, croquet, base ball, swings, ring toss, football, &c., had been provided, so that every inclination could be gratified, and each attendant furnished with some sport to pleasurably while away the hours. Dinner perhaps should be enumerated in the list of amusements, as it engaged a very large share of rapturous attention, and four large tables were spread, with appetizing edibles before the hungry multitude was appeased. Refreshments too were added to the gastronomic attractions, being served by fair young waitresses, prettily conspicuous for a costume embracing among its chief features jaunty Normandy caps and straw hats and the daintiest of white aprons. The feast of good things was so ample that even when the hundreds had been served, there were yet many baskets full, which were set apart for distribution where they would do the most good.

The afternoon was thus happily employed in feasting and frolic and social cheer, so full and freehearted, that the day was unanimously voted a surprising and most agreeable success, and one that, notwithstanding the opening ill-auguries, proved to be fully as enjoyable as any of its predecessors in the bygone. The picnickers, though loth to leave the beautiful forest, were compelled to break camp, however, about six o'clock. Half an hour later they started on the homeward journey, beguiling the way with songs, and arriving in the city about half-past seven o'clock, with the most happy memories of the day spent in the woods.

Wool Trade.

The local wool trade is pretty flat. Wool has declined in the Eastern markets some two or three cents on the pound in the past week or ten days, consequently the prices that were paid two weeks ago cannot be realized now. Those of our farmers who sold some time ago were wise, as we thought they would be, and obtained from 40 to 43 cents for their wool, for 40 cents is now the prevailing price and much of the commodity will not command that price. Always sell at the market price is the true motto.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

THE wool market in Fayette, Washington and Greene counties seems to be duller than ever. Parties who have purchased largely at 40 to 43 cents, now decline to take any more even at that rate.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

THE local wool market is duller than ever. Indeed, for the past week we have no sales to report. Parties who purchased largely in the neighborhood of Hillsboro at 45 cents, now, we understand, decline to take any more even at that rate.—*Washington Reporter.*

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Utopia, at New York; steamer China, at New York; steamer Greece, at New York; steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; steamer Elysia, at Moville; steamer Mosel, at Southampton.

OIL ITEMS.

H. L. TAYLOR & CO.'s new well, on the Matthew Brown farm, Petrolia, has not declined much. She is good for six hundred and fifty barrels.

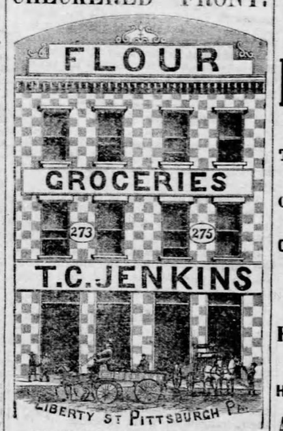
THE wells struck in the Clarion oil fields thus far in July do not average over twelve barrels, at which rate they would not pay for themselves to all eternity, with crude at its present price.

DRILLING will show a considerable decline next month as compared with July, as the number of wells started is largely below those furnished since the 1st inst.

WETTER & THOMPSON'S well, on the Widow Cramer farm, supposed to be dry, reached a better sand on Saturday, and is flowing over fifty barrels. It is located beyond Edenburg, on territory before considered doubtful.

NEW ADVERTI SEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



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WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 29, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, August 5th, 1875, for the Grading, Paving and Curbing

Evans alley, from Pennsylvania avenue to Locust street.

Grading Harding street from English alley eastward 148 feet.

Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The Committee on Streets reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROW

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY W. ROWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE,
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. MCCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN MCCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECK RT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

Bonds at Frankfort 88¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 54½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

The Delano case is again mystified by the declaration that the original statement that the President had asked his resignation was true. The probability is that the President has thought it wise to have a change, but has deferred until the charges as to the management of Indian supplies shall have been fully investigated.

The *Post* is at the pains to quote from the GAZETTE of a month since, on the monetary question,—all of which is proper and right. It then accuses us of having, since then, denounced greenbacks as "rag money." Will it not quote a few lines from our editorial columns in support of this latter statement? Nothing like fortifying opinions with evidence.

The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. created less excitement in London than was anticipated. In general business circles, it produced little or no impression. Travelers abroad are reported greatly distressed in mind, but reports from New York are to the effect that they are very generally protected, and that they will suffer but little by the failure.

The Greys reached the city Monday morning, having returned from their Chautauqua encampment. Their stay has been an agreeable one, and their fine military appearance, and the music of the Great Western band made a pleasant impression on the people of the locality near which they were encamped. These summer encampments are agreeable features of home military life.

We are gratified to notice that the trial of the Deputies at the Sheriff's office, in no wise involves Sheriff Hare, or Mr. Fife. Sheriff Hare is a gentlemanly, affable officer, and has so conducted the affairs of his office as to be above reproach, and has gained to himself many warm friends. He nears the close of his term a very popular officer, whose record is that of a careful and obliging man. The probability is that the whole case will fall for want of sufficient evidence.

The moist day, yesterday, reminded us of the remarkable difference between this section and the East, as regards rain. At the East it has been generally dry during the Summer, thus far,—even grain and grass crops being reduced thereby. Here the Summer has been marked by frequent rain falls, and by a generally agreeable atmosphere. There is not the usual amount of perplexity attending a stay at home and we will not suffer here, evidently, from drought or heat.

The laws passed in Germany, under which a majority of the members became possessed of the title to church property, have been acceded to by the Catholic clergy, and form the basis of their submission to the Government. Despite the secrecy attending this submission, and the belief, so freely expressed, that Bismarck was beaten, it proves that the Church has conceded, and it is even believed that private instructions have come from Rome, directing the clergy to comply with the laws.

As the Mountain Meadow massacre trial progresses, the evidence not only implicates Lee, but the authorities of the Mormon Church, as accomplices before and after the act. The plan and preparations for the murder evidently originated with them, and could not have been given effect but for their countenance and support. The property of the massacred emigrants was brought to their tithing house and there sold. We do not know what scope the trial may ultimately take, but justice will not be fully meted out, if the heads of the Mormou Church are not punished.

The fearful storm which broke upon Geneva, Switzerland, a short time since, made desolate the city in ten minutes' time. It was a marvelous storm,—unlike anything of which we remember to have read. A mass of hail was driven before the blast, crushing doors, windows, and even the tiles on the housetops. As it thus invaded houses, it suddenly became a mass of ice, difficult to remove. The city was desolated, and calls have been made for aid to the people. It was, for the time it continued, a far more disastrous storm than that which fell upon this city, little more than a year ago.

The Bavarian election, at which 79 Ultramontanes, and 76 Liberals were elected, proves not to have been the triumph for the Ultramontanes that has been represented. The statistics show that the Roman Catholics are as three to one in comparison with the Protestants, and to have equaled them, should have had three-fourths of the delegation. It shows that at least 1,000,000 Catholics voted with the Liberals. Even then, they were aided by the State's Rights party, which is opposed to having the Kingdom merged in with the Empire, and so aided the Ultramontane cause. Thus incidental influences aided them, yet, withal, they gained but three majority. Thus they have a very barren victory, and one that may be turned into defeat, if the Liberal sentiment should continue to gain.

The address of the Republican Executive Committee of this State does not please the Philadelphia *Times*. It is not sufficiently high-toned or specific to meet the dainty wishes of that remarkable journal. There is, we admit, an utter failure to refer to Tonnage tax complications, or other odd and curious performances that characterized the administration of State affairs a few years since. Such things were high-toned and princely. But a straightforward and honest administration, such as Governor Hartranft has given, is commonplace, and lacks spice and *eclat*. Nor does the criticism on the virtuous proceedings of the Democratic branch of the Legislature seem to the *Times* logical and fair. Of course, that was a pure body, full of high aspirations, and characterized by the gentlemanliness of its members, and their devotion to business. As the *Times* moves on that plane, why should it not admire Speaker Patterson and his performances.

Dr. McClellan, who was detailed by the War Department to investigate cholera cases and report on the disease generally, states some facts in his report that are exceedingly important. The infectious character of the disease continues long after the organic matter, containing the poison, has been deposited, and even dried on clothing, bedding, furniture, or other object. Also, that the specific poison which produces cholera originates in India, and such is its virulence and hold that it may be readily transmitted, in various ways. The sanitary condition of a city or town has very much to do with the readiness with which the disease may be introduced. One attack does not preclude, but rather invites, other and subsequent attacks. Rigorous quarantine and cleanliness are the best precautions against the disease, but Dr. McClellan recommends that where it becomes epidemic the people shall leave and go as far as possible from the infected district.

The decision of Attorney General Pierrepont, against the Chorpenning claim, revives the discussion of the events of that long-continued effort to get moneys from the national treasury. It seems to be imagined that the Attorney General's decision settled it; but, unfortunately, the closing sentence of the opinion remands the subject to Congress, which will be the breath of life to the claim. The facts, briefly, are: that Chorpenning and Woodward were contractors to carry the California mails. Their contract, in time, was suspended, and, in 1857, Congress directed the Postmaster General to settle with Chorpenning, the surviving partner, his claim for services and damages for the suspension of the contract. A total amount of $109,072.95 was adjudged him, which he received under protest. In 1870, Congress passed a resolution directing the Postmaster General to again adjust the claim, and Mr. Creswell certified that there were $443,010.60 due him. Before the money was paid, however, Congress repealed the resolution. The claim now set up is that the decision of Creswell was of the nature of a judicial act, and possessed of the binding force of a judgment. Attorney General Pierrepont shows, very clearly, we think, that the arbitration by Postmaster General Creswell was ministerial, and not judicial. Of the actual merits of the claim we are not prepared to judge fully; but, from all that appears, we think Chorpenning has been fully paid.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It is probable that the monetary, or currency issue, is becoming more and more one of profound interest to the people. This interest turns, primarily, on whether they shall have employment by which they may earn bread for their families, and accumulate something in the form of property. As a rule, all the masses really care for is to have the business of the country so adjusted as to enable them to realize these wishes. Beyond this, they are not specially particular as to the *kind* of money in circulation—whether it be greenbacks, national bank notes or coin. This is to be borne in mind in all discussions of the subject. Those who deal in political economy, and are in position to be compelled to consider the law of cause and effect, must think of the relation of paper money, both as to quality and quantity, to gold, the international currency that is accepted as one of the final standards of value. Yet it is well to remember that the wishes of the people are not to be over-borne, to give effect to even right ideas; much less to seek by wrong methods what may be accepted as a right result. The New York *Tribune* argues that money should in itself be, and is, in fact, an article of value, and is not to be valued by its purchasing power. This is not the standard definition, nor is it in accord with fact or sense. Money is any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling,—and it is simply absurd to call gold and silver money, and to deny this quality to bank notes. At best, it is a mere argument as to terms. To the people, that is money which makes purchases for them.

Let us add that while, in our view, the people do not wish to go to the inflation ideas of the Ohio Democracy, they do desire the volume of currency to remain uncontracted, if thereby business activity may be restored. There is a broad distinction between the views of the Ohio Democrats, and those of the masses, who desire to prosper and yet maintain the national faith. The Ohio doctrine is repudiation,—for to issue greenbacks and thus pay the National debt, is to repudiate the payment of interest on principal of the National debt in gold. That is one thing. Our view, and in this we believe the people generally, at the West and East, concur, is, that we should keep enough greenbacks current to stimulate activity, and transact the business of the country, when confidence is again restored. We hold that in 1873, one cause of the panic was an insufficient quantity of currency for the business being transacted. The panic came in the strain of the crop-moving period; and the $26,000,000 the Government put out was greedily absorbed, and yet greenbacks were at a premium. We have enough now, with our business prostrate. But let that business revive, and the result will be different. We now submit,

1. That there is neither dishonor nor inconsistency in keeping up the present volume of greenbacks. We are solvent, and pay all our gold obligations in gold. Interest and the principal of bonds are adjusted in gold. Greenbacks are *currency*, used for business purposes, and as such are not expected nor desired to be redeemed in gold. Europe cannot complain of us,—as she does not have our greenbacks, and gets the interest on her bonds regularly in gold. The people here do not,—who then are clamorous for this strained effort to force resumption by contraction?

2. They are the capitalists who live on their money, and a few of the national banks. Why? Because resumption would add to the wealth and profit of both. We have already pointed out that the national banks do not expect to resume, along with the Government. Hence their notes are not affected, while the greenbacks they hold will rise in value.

3. We hold it to be clearly demonstrable that the effort to force resumption paralyzes confidence, hinders activity, and will seriously endanger, if persisted in, not only the success of the Republican party in the Presidential election, but the national credit itself. The panic came nearly two years ago, and values sank and business became prostrate, till little worse could come unless national bankruptcy followed. Yet we have had good crops, and a willingness on the part of our people to engage in active enterprise. They have not done it, however, because of a lack of confidence. This is the testimony coming concurrently from all. Why this lack of confidence? Can any other reason be given than that the effort to force resumption through contraction must further reduce values? Thus none feel that they can afford to risk the shrinkage, and so it is left alone.

4. Not to consider all the probable effects of a cause that works so widely, we submit, that not gold payments, in current, local transactions, but the labor of the people is the true source of wealth. The more perfectly the people are provided with work,—in developing our mines, opening up our agricultural resources, operating our manufactories and workshops,—the more rapidly the nation accumulates wealth. We contend that despite the wastes of the war, the nation gained in wealth more during the decade from 1860 to 1870 than it did in any decade in its history. What we need as the basis of gold currency, is the substantial wealth that will enable us to hold our debt at home, and this can be best reached by employing labor. A million of men idle, means a million dollars loss to the nation every day, —or $30,000,000 a year.

The true policy, for reaching specie payments, therefore, is to keep the volume of currency up to the demands of the country. Keep labor employed, and business prosperous, and specie payments will naturally and certainly come. But all this is radically different from the inflation theories in Ohio, which would repudiate specie payments altogether, and fall back upon stark repudiation. Their views are sure to lead to dishonor and bankruptcy, and are far worse than the other evil of enforced resumption.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Salvage operations on the steamer Schiller are suspended. They are waiting for better weather.

A Tennessee physician is in Minnesota hunting rattlesnakes for the oil, which he uses for rheumatic purposes.

Merritt McLaughlin, of Cedarville, Ind., was killed in a stone quarry near Columbus, Ohio, on Monday.

Dennis Powers, of Eau Claire, Wis., has committed suicide because his son, aged thirteen, picked a man's pocket.

Our university athlete explains that an effeminate fellow is called a "spoon" because there is something ladle-like about him.

A Tennessee mule met a singular death lately. It was caught around the neck by a black snake and choked to death.

A Chinaman married a negro woman in Arkansas a year ago, and they now have a baby which has light hair and is as white as snow.

Officers of the Secret Service arrested four counterfeiters in New York. They sometimes made and passed counterfeit trade dollars, gold five dollar pieces, and silver half dollars.

Over fifteen thousand pounds of gunpowder were exploded at one time in a hydraulic gold mine in California a few days since. It was done for the purpose of loosening the hard baked earth, that it might wash more easily.

Four public schools for Kindergarten instruction are to be established in Boston at the beginning of the next school year, Children are to be admitted at the age of three years, and continue the course of instruction for four years.

The Fall River (Mass.) manufacturers have declined to call a meeting to meet the delegates of the operatives, the delegates being composed of outside parties. Each treasurer or agent is willing to consult with his own operators.

The exploration by the Hayden expedition has been successful, and the discoveries made are of much value. Uncompagre Peak, one of the highest in the Rocky Mountains, has been photographed at last under circumstances of unusual difficulty.

In a New York saloon, where some patent meat is dispensed, a bee hive containing 25,000 bees, who, so the sign says, produces the honey from which the mead is made, decorate the windows. The bees are let out every morning for a short time, and are fed on molasses and sugar.

It is no easy matter to get admission to the Oneida Community. In the first place no person is admitted to the order unless a good sum of money is pledged on the start, and then again every gentlemen who applies must be acceptable to every lady who belongs, and every lady who desires to unite must be approved by all the men belonging at the time.

The revivalistic efforts of Mrs. Mary Brewer had aroused Graves county, Ky., to intense religious excitement, and her meetings were being attended by multitudes, when her fervor culminated in what she called "Holy Ghost sanctification dances." She was arrested, declared insane by a council of physicians, and is now in a lunatic asylum. Hundreds of her converts, however, declare her to be a victim of persecution.

A youthful clergyman, who recently went forth to enlighten the ignorant, while dealing with the parable of the prodigal son, was anxious to show how dearly the parent loved his child. Drawing himself together and putting on his most sober look, he dilated at length on the killing of the fatted calf. The climax was as follows: "I shouldn't wonder if the father had kept that calf for years waiting the return of his son."

Recent statistics show that the South during the last year consumed 58,996,519 pounds of cotton in her own factories, Georgia consuming nearly one-third of this amount. Pretty soon Southern Congressmen will be joining those of New England on the question of protection, and it may not be long before New England will become jealous of the South on the score of manufacturing. The revolution wrought by the rebellion in Southern affairs is destined to prove very thorough.

Last week a gentleman and daughter, travelling east, entered the hotel car for lunch just after leaving Ogden, U. T. At table the daughter removed several handsome rings from her fingers and handed them to her father to take care of until the lunch had been disposed of. The gentleman took up some chicken-bone with the hand containing the rings, and in a moment of absent-mindedness threw bones and rings out of the open window of the car. The rings were valued at $1,700.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Star* relates that on Tuesday last a horse committed suicide on James river. He walked out to the pier-head of the wharf and, looking around as if choosing a spot, jumped into the river at a point where the water was the deepest. Persons on the wharf, seeing that he was drowning, got a rope around him and drew him into shallow water. As soon as he touched bottom he got loose again, and, wading out some yards further in the stream, put his head beneath the surface and kept it there until he drowned.

New Jersey, in her State finances, is among the easiest in the Union. For the last State fiscal year the receipts have amounted to $2,022,752 and the disbursements to $1,822,935, showing a surplus of $199,817. These figures do not include the two mill tax for the support of the public schools, nor the sums which were temporarily borrowed in anticipation of the taxes and have since been repaid. The amount of the war debt, which has been kept separate from all other indebtedness, amounts to $2,396,300—$100,000 was paid on the 1st of January and the rest is provided for by a sinking fund. The bonds and interest have always been promptly met.

LECTURERS AND LECTURES.

Mr. McRay is to lecture on "Out-door Sports."

Max Adeler, the Philadelphia humorist, is to lecture next year.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, will lecture a little if his centennial duties will permit him.

Frederick Douglass is at Washington, getting ready for another and probably his last season in the lyceum.

Robert Collyer, "one of the salts of earth," as some one described him, is to lecture next season on "Salt"

Miss Phebe Cozzins, the handsome St. Louis lawyer, is to lecture on "Women as Lawyers," and "By Faith, Not Arms."

Colonel A. B. Meacham, of Oregon, is to lecture on "The Modoc Massacre" and "The Red Man's Civilization and Religion."

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, will lecture on "Modern Mexico," giving a pictorial account of the condition of the Mexican people.

George Vandenhoff is to give "Reminiscences of the Stage, Before and Behind the Curtain," including imitations of celebrated actors and actresses.

Barnum proposes to lecture on "The World We Live In." Those who have heard it speak in high terms of its value, especially to beginners in life.

Nasby has just returned from the Pacific coast, and thinks of preparing a lecture on Mormonism. He has been making studies in Salt Lake City with that view.

Mrs. Livermore, who has been seriously sick this Spring, has entirely recovered, and is at work on a new lecture. She has given up her intention of visiting Europe.

Josh Billings is to make his "fifth annual farewell tour," this year, with his "fifty concentrated lektur" on "Stand witches," "just for fun and $100 thrown in."

James Parton, one of the most interesting, if not most eloquent, lecturers in this country, has a new lecture on "The Continental Congress: how it was elected, what it did and what became of it."

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young is at present sick in Boston from overwork. She has lectured 160 times, this season, and prepared a subscription book on "Mormonism," which will include the history of her life.

The Rev. Dr. Porteus, of Brooklyn, the most eloquent literary Scottish orator of the day, will lecture on "The Attitude of the Clergy toward Public Amusements," "The Pulpit and Stage," and many other topics.

Henry Vincent, the English lecturer, who made a brilliant record here seven years ago—he made three seasons—is to come over again with a list of some thirty lectures. For twenty-five years he has been one of the three greatest English lecturers.

The Hon. William Parsons, on the whole the most brilliant literary orator England has yet sent us, is in Italy preparing his new lecture on Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna. This is a romance of old Florence, founded upon documents recently revealed.

Dr. Willits, of Philadelphia, and De Witt Talmage enter the Rev. T. Hyatt Smith against all comers, including Sprague. Dr. Willits says that T. Hyatt, surnamed Smith, has "music enough to make an orchestra." The suggestion that De Witt T. has music enough in him to make a brass band cometh from Satan. Verily.

The politicians are represented by General Banks, who is very popular in the Middle and Western States; by Vice-President Wilson, who will give recollections of his thirty years in the Senate; by Senator Boutwell, who has lectures on "America before Columbus" and "Mr. Lincoln as an Historical Character;" and by Gratz Brown of Missouri, whose subject is not announced.

John B. Gough is at home on his farm near Worcester. Up to December 31, last, Mr. Gough had delivered his lecture on "London," 238 times; on "London by Night," 23 times; on "Here and There in Great Britain," 73 times; on "Eloquence and Orators," 210 times; on "Peculiar People," 281 times; on "Fact and Fiction," 94 times; on "Habit," 147 times; on "Curiosity," 98 times; on "Circumstances," 183 times; on "Will It Pay," 144 times; on "Now and Then," 95 times; on "Temperance," from June, 1861, to December 31, last, 638 times. He has delivered over 7,200 lectures and speeches in his life. In his work as temperance orator and lecturer he has traveled 402,000 miles. He has lectured in Philadelphia 108 times; in New York 304 times; in Boston 336 times, and in Pittsburgh about 100 times.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

By the terms of agreement, Russia obtains the ownership of the Island of Saghalien, which she has claimed for fifty years.

The cession by Russia of the Kurile Islands to Japan ends a long dispute between the two countries, and the result is largely due to the mediation of the United States.

Good little Etonian fifth-formers explain the suspected ovation to Moody and Sankey by protesting that the eggs which were ordered were really intended for eatin'.

A market for the sale of old clothes was opened the other day in Glasgow by the municipal authorities. The market is the largest of the kind in Great Britain. The rent is £2,000, and the receipts amount to £70,000 per annum.

The Christianized Fejees have apostatized and gone back to the worship of their indigenous gods, because of the measles. As they never had this complaint till they "got religion" in the Christian fashion, they lay it to that.

One of the Siamese Ambassadors, on returning home from Europe, gave the following description of a piano-forte, or as he called it, "a great trunk set upon legs." He said, "A woman sits in front of this and tickling a sort of tail it has with her toe, produces a variety of sounds by beating rapidly with her fingers on a number of little bits of ivory in front of it."

The Paris *Figaro* gives the following dialogue of two artists strolling through the Exhibition. One asks of the other: "How are you getting along?" "Oh! very well," is the answer. "I ask now 12,000 francs ($2,400) for a head, and 20,000 ($4,000) for a full-length portrait." "Those are my prices also." They walk on a little farther. "How many orders have you got at those prices?" "Not one. And you?" "Not one either."

The London *News*, of a recent date, relates an incident which occurred on the Thames a couple of weeks ago:—"On Saturday afternoon there were several boat races at Putney, principally among the club composed of printers, but notably between two amateur clubs of good position, the Ariel and Vanilla, who were in row in eights from Putney to Barnes for £50 worth of prizes. Both crews were racing level opposite the London boathouse, when a skiff, with a man and a woman in it, which had just crossed the bows of the Ariel, stopped dead, and the Vanilla ran clear into her stern, cutting her down to the water's edge, but doing little damage to the eight. Both the occupants of the boat went below the surface, and there was no boat at hand, but R. Harden, the bow of the Vanilla, stood up on his thwart, dived, fetched the woman up, made her hold on to the bow of the eight, and then dived after the man, brought him to the surface and held him until assistance arrived. The crew, of course, lost the race and the bets, but for his daring conduct Harden will be presented with a testimonial of the value of seven guineas, subscribed on the spot."

SUMMER RESORT GOSSIP.

Every sea-side watering place has a sea serpent this year.

Fastidious people of Saratoga have their own drinking cups, and thus avert the possibility of having sore mouths.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address before the North Wisconsin Fair, at Oshkosh, on September 28.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will set out for the White Mountains next Monday, accompanied by about twenty-five of his intimate friends.

Miss Nixon, daughter of Judge Nixton, of the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., won a boat race of a quarter of a mile over two competitors of her sex, the other day, in two minutes and seven seconds.

It is impossible to refrain from grumbling at every American watering-place so long as the folly of the fashionable mother continues to flourish. In France, the children are not seen at watering-places. They are at school—anywhere but at Vichy, Trouville or Dieppe. And in England, any dress but the plainest is never bought for them.

A Newport letter says that President Grant has accepted an invitation to visit General Burnside there next month. Schuyler Colfax and Ex-Governor Hoffman and family will spend August there. Senator Boutwell has recently been the guest of W. W. Tucker, of Boston. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, after a brief stay, has gone for the Summer to Gloucester. Miss Woolsey ("Susan Coldige") is watching the progress of her house, building near Miss Cushman's. Charlotte Cushman is resting, and suffering, also, at her villa. Professor Agassiz is domiciled in his new cottage on Castle Hill.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Forney has visited the Empress Eugenie, and offered her a seat at the Centennial.

The Rev. Alvin B. Hurlbut, President of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., calls the Saratoga boat race "a pagan tournament." He recommends farm work as the best exercise.

Since the recent surgical operation performed upon him, General Garfield is rapidly recovering his strength, and expects to leave for Ohio the last of this week to take part in the campaign.

Bishop Bourget celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, at Montreal, Sunday. He is the oldest Bishop of the Church in the Dominion.

The late Mrs. Butler was not, it appears, the nearest relative of Washington. Mrs. L. A. Shrewsbury, of Charleston, W. Va., and her brother, Dr. John Parks, are the grand-niece and the grand-nephew respectively of the Father of his Country, their mother having been the daughter of Samuel Washington, brother of the General.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Freaks of Lightning in Italy.

A correspondent of the London *Echo*, dated Rome, July 12, says:—Padre Secchi publishes an account of the singular phenomenon which occurred at Velletri during the violent thunder-storm of June 28, and which is to be ranked among the hitherto unexplained caprices of nature. Just as the tempest was at its hight, and the rain torrential, six persons taking shelter in a stable, which was also occupied by three horses harnessed to as many wine-carts, witnessed the following extraordinary appearance: A luminous mass rose from the threshold of the door, entered the stable, glided from one cart to another, attracted probably, by those fringes of bells characteristic of the Roman wine-carts, and then passed through an iron grating into the street. The bells rang, the horses plunged, a woman and a man felt a certain giddiness of head; but no accident happened. Outside the stable, a carpenter at his shop door saw the luminous mass (which some of the witnesses compared to a fiery club as thick as a man's arm) issue from the grating, strike the pavement, and disappear in a dazzling flash. However, the meteor visited several portions of the large house with which the stable was connected, flew through large chambers, blackening slightly a gilt cornice in one, and scattering fragments of plaster in another. Strangest of all, this extraordinary visitor, after completely destroying the new ceiling of a room leading into a vast kitchen danced round a woman who was standing at a table. She described the meteor as a fiery serpent, which she first saw standing upright on the floor, within two meter's distance of her. Then it flew toward her, whirling several times round her knees with great velocity. She felt a sudden blow on the head and fell to the ground; but her husband, who saw the whole apparition, on rushing to what he supposed was the corpse of his lightning-destroyed wife, found that she was only stunned a little. On recovering she complained of pain in the scalp, and her hair had become, and remains, dry and curled. After this last caprice the meteor disappeared, and from the quantity of soot which fell from the chimney, it is supposed to have found vent in that direction. It was accompanied by a loud detonation, but whether on its first appearance or when it vanished, none can say. These details are gathered from a letter written to Padre Secchi from the Meteorological Observatory at Velletri, and published in the *Voce della Verita*, of July 9. After this, one may believe that Tanaquil really did see a "lambent flame" play round the head of Servius Tullius in his cradle; nor can the tale of the stars playing on the River Moldau, at Prague, over the body of St. Jean Nepomuc, be so certainly set down as a pious fancy of the Middle Ages, unsupported by natural phenomena.

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

The Famine in Asia Minor.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter from Karaman, Asia Minor, after giving many terrible details of the horrible sufferings in many of the villages in what was anciently known as Lycaonia, concludes as follows:

"I could cite the cases of many other villages. I will end with the worst. Devlah or Lycaonia, was before the famine a very considerable village of seven hundred houses; two hundred only are now left, all the rest are ruined and deserted. I myself saw a whole quarter of the place in ruins. It possesses a very extensive pastoral district, consisting of rounded marble hills, with much grass, but little arable land, and is four to seven hours' ride distant from any other village. The scarcity began in 1873. There was no rain; but it was the winter of 1873-4 which ruined them. They possessed 48,000 sheep; all perished. They had 400 pairs of oxen; about five per cent. are left. Every house possessed a cow or two, almost all are gone. When no food could be found the poorest of the villagers ate grass, herbs, the bark of bushwood, and they died by scores, for there was no help nearer than Koniah or Adana, every one round them being in the same sad condition. At last, in their extremity, some of them found a kind of clay, which they ground down, mixed with water, and swallowed. I was solemnly assured of the truth of this. No help came; a few managed to escape to Koniah; of those who contrived to reach Adana nearly all died of typhus. And so the fire went on till nothing was left for it to feed on. Only those who once were rich are left now; even they are reduced to the extremity of indigence, and scarce know how to support themselves till the new harvest comes in. They live on money borrowed from the merchants with whom they used to do business in better times. For them, as for most other villages, the Government did little or nothing. Seed was given—indeed, had that not been provided this year would have been as bad as last. The harvest will be good, but it will only just be enough for their absolute wants. Last year the Government taxes were raised, in many cases by the most violent means; this year the same thing would occur, but there is nothing—absolutely nothing—left to take.

"'Had all this been told to the Sadr-el Azam' (Grand Vizier) said one of my informants, 'he would have been indignant with the Wali for not reporting it before. The Wali would have been furious with the Kaimakan for deceiving him as to the real state of things; the Kaimakan would have laid all the blame on us for not bringing our complaints to him.' And to this bitter irony he added: 'Any government would be better than this.' Such is the present states of things in this beautiful but unfortunate country. Let us hope the incoming harvest will bring some relief and the Ottoman Government be brought to see the absolute necessity of establishing proper communication by roads and railways. Had these existed how many useful lives might have been saved, and what a terrible amount of suffering prevented?"

Verbatim Report of a Mississippi Colored Preacher's Prayer.

O Lord God of dis glorious universe, wilt thou look down in de omnipresence of dy eye upon dese dy collard children, bowed upon de knuckle-bone, dis night. Take a solemn peep upon us and let a heap o' light in. Dou knowest what dese dy poor darkies need. On every side, dou knowst, O Lord, is de evidence of de dislocation and destruction of the human family. Dere be fighting among one another and disease. But we die to live again either as saints or evil spirits. Dere be discushions on doctrines, elecshion, beforeordination, perfection and sich like, confuse the intellects of both black men and white. But, good Lord, dou knowest dat dese are vain allusions, splittin' and dividin' dy creatures into sexes without mercy. Whoever will can go to glory. Many dere will be with slick countenance, white collars and fine clothes, who will find the gates shut against them, while de blind old woman she go straight. Amen.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $775,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GUERIN, New Bedford, Mass. wsy11-d-3,5,8

Louis Verhaegen, Monumental Sculptor, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. jy4-wsu

New Patent Car for Inclined Planes conveniently arranged to carry Passenger and Vehicles at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address, J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer, N. W. corner 4th and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. 174-MWF

Patents—Gillen & Boal, General Solicitors of Patents, Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents secured and all business of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. apr24-57

Park Hair Dressing Saloon
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap9-1y57

NOTICE
The Improvement of Bidle St.
from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fiftieth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 21st day of August. The first instalment of the assessment will be due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.
A. LYONS,
JOSEPH BARNY,
GEORGE BENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 55:t

VERDICT
In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.

We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers of Chicago*, are using the HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, and the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the *best*.
We use a scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.
We weigh out each day over *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound*.
This merit we have *found* in *alone* possessed by the Improved Howe and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent gulled iron rails between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.
We also find the Improved Howe Scales *the most economical*, not needing the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.
Dawson & Miller, Pevney & Anderson, Joel Ellis, Armour & Thompson, Baynes Bros., Wall & Jagger, Dennis O'Connor, A. Sweeney & Sons, P. & K. Cash, Schmutz & Backe, Ph. Dyceman, G. Riebling, William Moore, M. B. Leyden, O'Malley Bros., O. G. Smith.
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.
63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1913 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28
MEDIUM AND FINE
SUMMER
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Now offers most Remarkable Inducements to purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.
AT 12½ CENTS, GREAT VARIETY OF
Desirable New Dress Goods,
In many cases worth fully double.
At 15c, Yard-wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 15c, Gray Mixed Mohairs, worth 37½c.
At 12½c, Japanese Silks, usually selling at 25c.
At 12½c, Summer Grass Cloths, choice colors.
At 25c, Gray Silkand Wool Pongees, worth 50c.
At 25c, New Plaid Grenadines, usual price 50c.
At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
We are now offering most decided bargains in new lots of all quantities of
Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Dress Linens of all qualities.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c up.
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
New Linen Suitable Plaids.
Colored Mohairs, Poplins, Pongees, etc.
Fine Dress Goods, every description.
White Summer Dress Goods.
Bargains Unsurpassed in
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 upward, according to quality.
Stock kept new and desirable by NEW GOODS daily coming in.
172 FEDERAL STREET. 174
A. W. ERWIN.
New Goods constantly arriving during the Summer months.
We are offering some unprecedented bargains in Summer Dress Goods.
Our stock is now and will always be kept full, fresh and complete.
Customers can always rely on getting just what they want, and at the lowest possible prices.
Another invoice received this week of those 28 inch invisible Plaids at 12½c.
We still continue to sell extra good quality of Camel's Hair Delbege, both plain and twilled at 20 cents. We have these in Gray Mixed and Brown Mixed.
Special bargains in Plain, Plaid and Striped Hernanis, all at less than half the prices of two months ago.
Percale and Cheviot Shirting in great variety, and at very low prices.
Grey Suiting Linens, very cheap. Plain and White Striped Victoria Lawns, at about half price, to close balance of stock.
Special bargains in each and every department.
A. W. ERWIN'S

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO, $6,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 29, 1875.

There was a moderate degree of activity at the banks yesterday, but nothing of special interest. The line of discounts is somewhat limited, as much from lack of demand as from any other cause. Until there is positive business activity, the demand for loans will not be very large. It is said that generally, the coal sales made down the river are met with notes, which are discounted here. In such an event something more than a million dollars worth of notes will be speedily offered at our banks.

The real estate market continues dull and inactive. Several capitalists are taking advantage of the low price at which building can be done to build houses, which will be offered for sale or rent. The suburbs seem likely to be largely improved in this way.

Tod Duncan, Sherman & Co. failure attracted but little attention in business circles yesterday.

Says the *Inter-Ocean*: Gold, like grain, seems to have come to a hesitating point, and has no positive tendency in either direction just at present. One of the causes that contributes to keep the price down is the liberal sales of new 5 per cent. bonds in Europe both by the Syndicate and by the Secretary of the Treasury in the prosecution of the silver resumption scheme as authorized by the act of January 14th. The London money market, it is well known, is burdened by money which has been scared out of loans by commercial houses and is seeking investment in sound just such security as United States bonds and British consols. A private letter from an intelligent Philadelphian, under date of July 7th, from London, says credit and confidence were never, within his knowledge, as prostrate as they are now in London, the result of the recent numerous and heavy failures there. He says the great bankers and capitalists say but little, but stand severely aloof from everything looking toward contracts or investments. Money is extremely abundant there, and the rates very low, with a probability of touching still lower figures, so distrustful are holders in putting it out. So many supposed strong houses have succumbed to sluggish business that capitalists stand aghast, with closed hands upon what they have, lest it should be swallowed and lost in some new surprise. As to effecting any loans abroad on account of any enterprise in the United States since the terrible expose of Erie, the thing is not to be thought of, much less negotiated upon. There is, however, an active demand for United States bonds, which has largely increased since the letter above alluded to was written, and it is this that enables both the Secretary and the syndicate to sell bonds so freely that the last call will soon be made for the redemption of all the outstanding 5-20s of 1862, and it is semi-officially reported from Washington that within a few months the 1864's will also be called in. Of these there was outstanding on July 1, $26,300,000 registered, and $32,700,000 coupons. The registered bonds are, of course, all held in this country, and probably a large part of the coupons, hence the amount of gold due to foreigners on the redemption of the 1864's will be comparatively small, and what there is will be offset by the sale of new 5 per cents in Europe.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¼	5-20's 1867	120¼
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	121	" 1868—coupons	120¼
5-20's 1862	115	10-40's	117
" 1865	115½	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	119½	New 5 per cents	115
" 1865 new	119⅝	10-40's—coupons	117¼

BALTIMORE.

N.Y. Cen.	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝
Erie	15	Union Pacific	73⅜
L. S.	93¼	Wabash	34¼
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	96⅜
St. Paul	36¼	Adams Express	100
Do. pf'd	58¼	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	60⅜	U. S. Express	42
Do. Central	63⅜	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	81
North Western. Com	48⅝	Quicksilver	19
Do. Pref.	54	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Rock Island	104⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe.	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	92	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	28¼	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	80⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	50⅜	Cen. Trans(B)	45
Reading (S)	55	Empire Do	41
Penn. of N. J. (S)	93	N.Y. C. R. R. 7-30 (A.)	93
Oil Creek(S)	9¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's(B)	78½
Lehigh Valley (B)	61⅝		

NEW YORK, July 28, 1875.

Gold was active, with frequent fluctuations, opening at 113¾, advancing to 114¼, declining to 113⅞, and closing at 113¾. The borrowing rates were 1-32, 1-16, 1-64@2 per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 for carrying. Governments are lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds are firm. State bonds are quiet. The excitement growing out of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has entirely subsided, for the reason that it seemed that no fresh troubles would arise therefrom. On the Cotton Exchange there was a better feeling, and the opinion prevails that no difficulties will result there from the failure. The suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company produced hardly a ripple, as the failure was not connected in any way with the general situation of affairs in this country.

Stocks opened firm and fell off, but afterwards the market became buoyant and active, with a sharp advance in prices. At the second call the market was buoyant at the highest prices of the day. Stocks, during the last hour of business, were buoyant and higher, and the best prices of the day were made. The largest advance was in Western Union, which rose to 81¼. Union Pacific was next in point of advance, rising to 73¾. Lake shore was also prominent, and advanced to 60¼. Northwest rose to 40¾ for the common and 50½ for the preferred, St. Paul to 36¼ for common and 59 for preferred, Pacific Mail to 28¾, New York Central to 103¾, Rock Island to 105, Ohios to 22½, and Erie to 15¼. The market was generally active at the advance.

The transactions aggregated 241,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 70,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohios and 9,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 115; do '64, 116½; do '65, 117¼; do '65, new, 120¼; do '67, 120½; do '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 117¼; new 5s, 115; Currency 6s, 122¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 101; Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 51; Virginia, new, 36; do old 36.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Adams Express, 100; Fargo Express, 82; American Express, 57; United States Express, 42; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 15; do preferred, 26; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 63½; Union Pacific, 73½; Lake Shore, 60½; Illinois Central, 96½; Pittsburgh, 92; North-west Common, 40; do preferred, 54; New Jersey Central, 109; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 59; Wabash, 6½; do preferred, 17; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Indiana Central, 44; Burlington & Quincy, 144; Hannibal & St. Joe, 25; Delaware & Lackawanna, 21½; Central Pacific, 102½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20; Union, 102½.

LONDON, July 28—5 P. M.—Consols: money and account, 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 107½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103½; New York Central, 94; Erie 12½; do preferred, 26.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 65f 82½c.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—U. S. 5-20s of '62, 96½.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The trade movement generally was slow with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods are quiet, except cotton flannels and cheviots, which are in steady demand and firm. Prints are moving slowly in dark madder and chocolate effects. Hamilton Tycoon reps are opened in Fall styles. Woolen goods are quiet. Five hundred bales of the West Boylston Manufacturing Co.'s colored blankets were sold at auction, and brought satisfactory prices.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1875.

The general tone of the Breadstuffs trade has stiffened up somewhat since the date of our last report, which may be attributed to the weather, which is again unfavorable for harvesting. There is a continued good export demand, although if speculators run prices much higher, it will be checked as it will force England to look elsewhere for supplies. At New York the week's export clearances for European ports comprise 11,300 barrels of flour, 2,000,000 bu. wheat, and 300,000 bu. corn. The lively trade during the past few days will doubtless enable holders to sell off all of the old crop that remains in their hands, at prices that must be considered satisfactory.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $2@4 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

BEANS—The supply in this market is very light, that of navies entirely exhausted; prime mediums are held at $2.15@2.25. The demand is light.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged. A Chicago exchange, of Tuesday, says: "The prospect for the new crop is still uncertain. The fine weather is regarded as favorable for the growth of corn, but as the fields generally have not been cultivated, it is thought the yield per acre in any event will be small. The crop in Ohio was badly damaged by the storm. We repeat: Good to choice hurl, 12½@13½; brush that will work first class, 10½@11¾; fair to good do., 10 1-2@11; inferior brush, 8 1-2@9 1-2; crooked, 6 1-2@12.

BUTTER—The market continues active for good fresh table Butter, the supply of which is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; prime to choice solid packed, 20@22.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market is firmer, under the influence of the advices from New York, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 11a11¼.

EGGS—Continue dull, and with increased receipts, the supply accumulating and holders more anxious to realize, prices are weak and barely maintained, 17@18.

FLOUR—There is a firmer feeling, in sympathy with Wheat, but we do not alter our quotations. Spring wheat flours, $6,50@7, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,50@6,75 for red, and $7@7,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.

GROCERIES—There is continued increasing demand for Sugars, and the market is reported strong at the recent advance. Refiners are still largely behind their orders, and spot goods are hard to obtain. Coffees continues very strong, and the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will be a further advance. The stock at Rio is very much reduced, and then the crop will be much less than that of last year. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at New York were 27,288 bags; sales, week ending 26th, 18,480 bags; stock in first hands on the 26th in New York, 18,480 bags; and at all ports, 41,805 bags, including 12,714 bags at Baltimore, and 10,611 bags at Hampton Roads. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, June 23, was 123,064 bags; purchases for the United States to July 24, 213,000. There is little or no movement in Molasses or Syrups, but stocks are small and prices maintained.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	12	Demerara	10@10⅜
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	9@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	27½
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, bbls	40
Rio Fancy	25 @24	R. Java, loose	38½
R. Rio, bbls	28		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is so little doing in Wheat in this market that it is difficult to give quotations; the mills we understand are not inclined to pay above $1.35a1,38 for red, although there would be little or no margin for profit to dealers at quoted rates. However, taking the price of Flour into consideration, the mills cannot afford to go above quotations. The Oat market continues dull, and while there has been little change in prices recently, the tendency continues downward; we repeat our former quotations: on spot, 36a37 for mixed and 38a39c for white. There is little or no movement in Corn, and while the supply is very much reduced, it is fully equal to the demand; quoted nominally at 78a80. Rye, $1,12a1,15.

HAY—Baled is reported quiet and unchanged; $18a21 per ton, on track, according to quality.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with regular sales at $2a2,25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS — Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon are very firm, and there is every appearance of a further advance.

Hams—Sugar-cured, ₩ lb	14¾	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₩ lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11¾	Do., half barrels	14¾
Bacon, Ex S. C.	13¾	Do., 10 lb tins (for number use in tierces	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₩ doz	@4.50	Do., 5 lb cans	17½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 lb do	17¾
Bacon Sides	13¾	Do., 2 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon, Ex. Sugar Cured	15	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Short Rib do	12¾	Do., 3 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 2 lb do	17½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	@22.00	Barlow Oil, ₩ gallon	20
Miner's Lard Oil	1,12	Cheese	12
Lard Oil	1,12		

Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs. ..$20.50
Short Mess Pork, 43 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs. ..20.00

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55 cents per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¾a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3.

TALLOW—In steady demand, principally for small lots Sales at 7¾ to 8 cents for choice country. City, 8¾a8¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1875.

Contrary to general expectation, the market appears to have recovered from the effects of the New York suspension, alluded to in our last report; prices to-day, both for the raw article and the product, were considerably better than at the close of yesterday. Crude, $1,17 1-2a1,20 for immediate shipment, against $1,07 1-2a1,10 yesterday. Refined sold for early August, Baltimore delivery, at 11½; late August quoted at 11¾. Philadelphia delivery about the same as Baltimore.

Barrels firm, but unchanged; countries, $1,15a1,20; city make, $1,25a1,30.

The following were the receipts and deliveries at London from January 1 to July 5 for the past two years:

	Receipts.		Deliveries.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Refined, bbls	37,247	154,096	110,144	79,921
" cases	300	225	23	2,818
Crude do., bbls	419	13,768	5,691	8,178
Naphtha, bbls	23,270	25,376	28,111	25,189
" cases	.....	290	49	26
Refined coal oil, bbls	2,440	2,600	1,837	2,536
" cases	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1885.		1874.
Refined Pet'm, bbls	.....	47,048		126,959
" cases	.....	300		6
Crude " bbls	.....	8,266		10,125
Naphtha, bbls	.....	5,995		5,755
" cases	.....	.....		100
Ref. Coal Oil, bbls	.....	827		397

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	956
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	455
O. J. Greer	Riverside O W	480
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	943
J. Bushnell	National O W	783
H. W. McKelvy	Citizens O W	481
R. P. Crawford	Aladdin O W	481
Geo. M. Robinson	Van Tines O W	471
B. S. Duncan	Penn O W	816
Total		7,063

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM STA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	725
National O W	Warden F. & Co	306
Central Ref. Co	Central Ref. Co	304
D. P. Reyhard	Geo. Pohe	100
Total		1,435

Japan Tea.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: Within a few weeks, several steamers have arrived at San Francisco with the first installments of the new crop Japan tea. In all, about 42,000 packages have been received, most of which has been sent overland from San Francisco to New York,—say about 30,000 packages. The opening of the market for the new yield of Japan has been watched by the tea merchants with no little interest. A comparison with the opening prices of last year shows that the market led off this year at more than 10 cents per pound under those of 1874, when the start was made at about 65 cents, gold, per pound for the finest grade,—which always comes first,—whereas this season as low as 53 cts. gold was accepted for the corresponding grade, while some of the inferior quality sold as low as 48 cents, gold. Now, however, it may be stated, the market here in New York has reacted somewhat, and a small improvement in prices has taken place within the last few days, owing to a better demand both for new and old crop, there still being a fair supply of the latter left. Japan sends here during a season from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of tea, or about one-third of the importations.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

There is a fair demand, but, as usual in the summer months, the supply is limited. In the Fifth street auctions sales during the last week footed up 250 head, against 238 for the preceding week, and 1,060 for the last month. Of last week's sales there were shipments to Little York, Pennsylvania, including some fancy driving stock, at prices ranging from $125 to $400, and to Indiana at from $40a60 per head. For the year ending July 26, sales in the auctions foot up 18,509 head, against 17,268 for the preceding year. General prices remain: Plugs, $20a40; common work, $50a85; common drivers, $65a90; medium do., $90a120; street car, $85a110; Boston chunks, $85a120; good harness horses for home use, $120a150; extra harness horses, $150a200; heavy draft, $150, 200 and $300. In the Mule market prices are as follows: 14 hands, $75a90; 15 hands, $110a135, 16 hands, $150a175.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Wheat is unchanged. Corn steady, 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	25 cars	29 cars	26 cars	11 cars.
Monday	22 "	29 "	7 "	5 "
Tuesday	15 "	56 "	13 "	23 "
Wednesday	— "	29 "	10 "	26 "
Total	62 "	143 "	56	75 "
Same time last week	57 "	195 "	108	78 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report concerning the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The run thus far this week has been comparatively light, especially of local stock, the falling off footing up 52 cars as compared with the same time last week; of through consignments there was, as will be seen, a slight increase. There has been a corresponding falling off in business, the sales footing up 2,189 head, against 2,894 same time last week; as has been the case for some time past, the bulk of the offerings were rather common in point of quality—consisting mainly of native "grassers," good, heavy corn-fed cattle continue to come forward sparingly. Trade opened up a little slow on Monday, and it dragged during the greater part of the day following, buyers holding off in expectation of increased receipts, but in this they were disappointed. With a very full attendance of country buyers, the market was more active last evening and to-day, especially for the common and medium grades, the kind they usually buy, and notwithstanding the offerings were mainly of this character, last week's prices were fully maintained. The attendance of Philadelphia buyers has been small, and as they claim to have lost money on what they bought here last week, they are very bearish, but in consequence of the reduced supply, they have not been able to get prices down as yet, and furthermore, unless the receipts during the next day or two are larger than they have been, it is not likely that they will during the balance of the week. Up to the closing of our report they (the Philadelphians) have bought scarcely anything; they have been holding off in hopes of increased receipts, in expectation of being able to force a reduction, but, as already intimated, the indications at the present writing are that they will not be successful. It is fortunate for sellers that the offerings were light this week, as the advices from all the eastern markets were unfavorable.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,75a7,00
Good 1,250a1,350 steers	6,25a6,50
Fair 1,050a1,150 steers	5,50a6,00
Common, 900a1,000 steers	4,50a5,00
Rough Cows, Stags and Bulls	3,00a4,00

HOGS.

From Wednesday of last week up until to-day, the arrivals have been light, and with diminished offerings and an average demand the market has gradually hardened, and during the time under review, a sharp advance was established. On Saturday last the market closed firm at 7,80a8 on Monday, with a very meagre supply and considerable inquiry, an advance of fully forty cents per cwt. was established on all grades, York hogs brought 8 to 8,15, and Philadelphias from 8,40 to 8,55. On Tuesday, with continued light receipts, the market was firm at Monday's prices for Philadelphia hogs, but Yorkers declined about 10 cents, and sold slowly, owing to unfavorable reports from New York. Today, Wednesday, with only five cars on sale, there was a firmer feeling, and everything sold at full prices. It is but proper to state, however, that current rates could not be maintained if the receipts should increase much, and our western friends should bear this in mind.

QUOTATIONS.

Yorkers, light smooth, 160a200 lbs	7,90a8,10
Philadelphias, 200a300 lbs	8,25a8,40
Grassers, as per quality	7,50a7,75
Roughs	6,00a7,00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run on Monday was light, and the market was fairly active; sales were readily effected, and that, too, at the closing prices of last week. On Tuesday, however, in consequence of increased receipts, the market reacted, prices receded fully 25 cents per cwt. on the best, and the shrinkage on common and medium grades was still greater. To-day (Wednesday) there was fully a moderate supply, but the market was much the same as on the preceding day, there was no further change in change in prices. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,25a5,40
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Fair 70a75 lbs	4,00a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,00
Shoulders	3,50a3,75
Lambs, 50a60 lbs	5,50a6,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Quick telegraph amount of draft and car Nos. We engage in no speculations. Commissions, $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The wholesale market was active yesterday, and very firm for piece stuff, and steady for inch lumber. The offerings approximated 45 cargoes, and at the close about 15 cargoes were unsold. Both city and country buyers were present, and took hold freely. Joists and scantling were very active, and 10 or 12 cargoes, which comprised all there was on the market, were sold before noon at $8.25. Piece stuff is very firm, and a considerable advance over present prices has been offered and refused for a large lot to be delivered next month. Boards and strips are steady, some qualities being stronger than they were a week ago. Prices range from $8.50a13.50. Choice Pentwater shingles sold at $2.70. Ordinary brands were quoted at $2a2,50. Lath were steady at $1,50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: dull and irregular; No 2 spring $1,18¾ seller August; $1,18 seller September; $1,13 for No 3. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 72½c seller August; 73½c seller September. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 50¼a51c seller July; 41⅞a42c seller August; 38¾c seller September. Rye: demand fair and market firm; 78c bid; 80c asked for seller August, 76c bid, 78 asked seller September. Barley: demand fair and market firm; $1,06½ seller September or October.

SEEDS—Demand fair and market firm; good to prime timothy $2,50a2,62½. Clover: prime to medium $7,40a7,50.

PROVISIONS — Quiet. Pork steadier, $20,60 seller August; $20,75a20,80 seller September; nominally, $20,60 cash. Lard: quiet and steady; $13,20a13,25 seller August; $13,45 seller September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1,17.

Board of Trade: wheat was lower; $1,18¼ August; $1,17 1-2a1,17¾ September. Corn easier; 72¼c August. Oats firmer; 51c July; 42c August; 38¾c September. Pork unchanged. Lard steady and firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour lower; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5a5,40; common to good $5,50@5,90; good to choice $5,95a6,50; white wheat extra $6,30a6,90; extra Ohio $5,65a7,25; St. Louis $5,90a8,25. Rye flour dull at $5a6,50. Corn meal dull at $3a4,50. Wheat unsettled: opened lower; receipts 62,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1,30a1,34; No 2 Milwaukee $1,34a1,37; No 3 do $1,25; winter red western $1,37a1,40. Rye quiet at 93@95c. Barley quiet and in better demand; receipts 100,000 bushels; western mixed by steam 82a83½c; do sail 84a86c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts 19,000 bushels; western mixed 60a61c; white 63a68c. Hay firm at 75c. Coffee quiet at 17¼a20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¾a8¼c; prime 8½c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum firm; refined 11¾c; crude 5¼c. Rosin firm at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine firm at 32½c. Pork opened heavy; closed firmer at $20,90a21,00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats scarce. Middles quiet; long clear, city, 12½c; short do 12¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 14c. Cheese firm at 5a11½c. Butter firm; western 13a22c. Eggs heavy; western 17½a18c. Whisky steady at $1,21.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Sugar quiet; jobbing common 8¾; low fair to fully fair 8¾a9¼c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; jobbing common 40a45c; fair 50a55c; prime to choice 58a70c. Flour firm quoted; superfine $4,75; single extra $5; double $5,25; treble $5,62½a5,75; choice $7a7,50. Corn dull and lower at 84a94. Oats quiet at 68a71c. Bran quoted at $1,10. Hay dull; prime held $23. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime 18a20½c. Pork quiet at $22,50a22,75. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 9¼c; nothing doing in sides. Bacon: jobbing 10¾a13¾, 13¾a14c. Hams: choice sugar cured 13½a14c. Lard quiet; tierce 14c; keg 14¾c. Corn meal dull at $3,70. Wheat steady at $1,20a1,21.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Flour is less active; extras $4,62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,37 1-2a5,50; high grades $7a7,50. Wheat quiet; Red $1,35a1,36; white $1,38. Rye is held at $1,01. Corn in good request but weak; western mixed 64a66c; yellow 66c. Oats steady; white 65a66c; mixed 63c. Petroleum firm; refined 11all 1-4c; crude 8 3-4c. Whisky, $1,21. Clover seed scarce; $14 bid. Butter firm; New York and Bradford Co. extra 28a30c; firsts 22a24c; western extra 21a23c; firsts 18a20c. Cheese quiet; western fine 10a10 1-2c; do prime 9 1-2a9 3-4c. Eggs: western fresh 18a19c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Cotton dull and lower at 14¼c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $6,25a6,40. Wheat quiet at $1,35a1,50. Corn quiet at 72a74c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 60a65c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork steady at $20,50a20,75. Lard quiet and steady at 13¾a14¼c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾a12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib sides 12¾a13c; clear 13a13¼c. Whisky firm at $1,16.

Toledo

TOLEDO, July 28.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced: extra white Michigan $1,43; amber Michigan $1,36; rejected red new $1,10; No. 2 amber $1,36. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 76c; seller August 76c; seller September 76½c; low mixed 75¾c; seller August 75¾c; no grade 74c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 28.—Turpentine 23½s.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Refined petroleum 24½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour: extra State western 24½s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 9s 8d@10s 5d. Corn: mixed 33¾s. Pork: western 80s; eastern 87½s. Beef 72½s. Refined petroleum 8d; spirits 7½d.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1,21½; No 2 $1,19¼. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2 50¼c. Corn steady and in moderate demand, No 2 70c. Barley firm; No2 spring seller September $1,04. Rye quiet and steady; No 1 78.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Cotton firm at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,20@1,23. Corn firm at 76@78c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Rye firm at 93c. Pork $21,50. Bulk meats 9¾, 9¾, 12¾, 12¾, 12¾@12¾c. Bacon 10¾, 13, 13¼@ 13¾c. Hams 13@13½c. Lard dull at 14¾, 15@15½c. Whisky $1,16.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Cotton firm at 12a 12¾c. Flour quiet at $4,75a6,50. Wheat quiet at $1,20a1,25. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 75c. Lard 14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12½a13c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10c; sides 13½a14c; sugar cured hams 13¾c; all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,21.

Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Flour in good demand, western superfine $5,75a6,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota $6,25a7,00. White wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $1,06¾a1,08¾; fancy Minnesota $1,07¼a1,09. Corn quiet, mixed and yellow 90a92c. Oats: mixed and white quiet, 67a68c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1,38; No 2 do $1,33. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats lower; No 1 State 61c; No 2 do 59c; white do 60c. Petroleum quiet; S. W. car lots 9½c; Ohio State test 10¼c; small lots 1a2c higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Cotton quiet at 13¼c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; $1,15. Corn firm; yellow 68@82c; white 85@86c. Bacon and lard quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 28.—Flour quiet and steady at $6,30a6,75. Wheat steady; extra $1,35; old $1,37½; No 1 white Michigan $1,37. Corn steady; No 2 offered at 75c. Oats quiet and steady; No 1 mixed 57c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,55. Oats firm at 57c. Corn steady at 66½c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged; nothing doing.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Flour quiet at $5,50a7. Wheat quiet; No 2 red $1,25; amber $1,25a1,30; white $1,30. Corn quiet; ear 71a72c; shelled 72c. Oats quiet at 37a38c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle: receipts 799 head; total for the week 8,024 head; market only moderately active, and prices weak at yesterday's quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 6,800 head; total for the week 20,000 head; lambs, under recent heavy receipts, are fully $1 per 100 pounds off last week's quotations, market fairly active; hardly enough sheep disposed of for marketable quotations; owners are holding for last week's prices; those disposed of were about that rate. Hogs: receipts 1,900 head; total for the week 7,800 head; market active, and but little stock offering; no Yorkers for sale; fair demand for heavy hogs at $7,30@7,40; lambs $8,30@8,35; still fed, 165 pounds, at $7,50.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Cattle: receipts 2,500 head; market rather quiet and steady; prime to choice shipping $5,35@5,60; native butchers $3,50@4,00; Texans $2,75@3,75; shipping $4,50@4,75; closed easy; shipments 830 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; demand active at full prices, sales at $7@8, chiefly at $7,50@7,80; light sold mostly at $7,75@7,80; heavy $7,50a7,70; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head, in good demand, but prices inferior to medium $2,75@3,75; good to choice $4@4,75.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Hogs higher; stock-ers $3,30a7,00; shippers $7,25a7,60; bacon $7,15a7,50; butchers $7,40a7,45. Cattle firm; prime to choice natives, $6,25a6,75; good $5,75a6,40; medium to fair $4,75a5,50.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Hogs moderately active; common to good $7,60a7,70; good to choice extra $7,75a7,90.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton firm at 14½@14⅝c; futures closed strong; July 13 15-16c; August 13 31-32@14c; September 13 15-16@13 31-32c; October 13 23-32c; November 13¾a13 25-32c; December 13 15-32c; January 13 31-32a14c; February 14 3-16a14 7-32c; March 14 7-16a14 15-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton quiet; sales of 233 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts 89 bales, no exports; stock 23,316 bales; included last evening 19,300 bales; on shipboard 4,300 bales.

Wool.

BOSTON, July 28.—During the past three days there were no movements of importance in wool. Supplies are coming forward quite freely from the West. There is a good stock on the market. The demand is at most exclusively for medium fleeces. Fine fleeces are dull and very little inquiry for. Combing and delaine fleeces 32a38½c; washed 40a46½c; unwashed Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, Wisconsin and XX 50c; medium Wisconsin and Minnesota 45a48c X and XX.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—Lot melons, 10 bbls apples, 5 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl peaches, 1 bbl cabbages, 1 bbl onions, 1 bbl cucumbers, 1 bbl beans, 1 bbl tomatoes, 1 bbl peppers, 1 bbl cauliflower, 1 bbl beets, 1 bbl carrots, 1 bbl parsnips, 1 bbl turnips, 1 bbl salsify, 1 bbl okra, 1 bbl egg plant, 1 bbl squash,

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

$25 Reward.

We will pay twenty-five dollars for the arrest, or information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief, who has been stealing GAZETTES from under subscribers' doors on Wood and Liberty streets. Here is a chance for the policemen on these beats to make his "pin" money easy.

Change of Carriers.

The Oakland and Shady Side route of the DAILY GAZETTE, formerly carried by Samuel Hood, has been transferred to Mr. Alex. Knox, who will hereafter serve the papers to subscribers in this district. It is suggested that if those having long lanes will place a small box at the street gate it will enable him to deliver their papers at a much earlier hour.

Limbs Broken.

A man named Shearer, who was doing some carpenter work on the West Penn Railroad bridge, at Allegheny Junction, above Freeport, fell from the bridge yesterday afternoon and had one of his thighs and an arm broken, and his head seriously cut.

Charged with Arson.

Robert Hatfield was arrested at Manchester early this morning on a charge of arson, and locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing to-day. The defendant is accused of firing a stable belonging to Samuel French on Penn street, a few days ago.

Hotel for Sale.

A rare chance is now offered to a live man who understands how to keep a hotel, to secure a first-class hostelry at a bargain. It is the old Drover's Exchange, situated immediately opposite the East Liberty Stock Yards. The hotel has a large and lucrative patronage, which could soon be increased by a number of Western Pennsylvania regiments, some of which did not form a part of the famous Reserve Corps. However, they had all been invited and all were given a cordial welcome. Indeed, such was the reception accorded to every Union soldier, no matter to what regiment his fortunes had been linked nor in which one of the Union armies he had fought. The wisdom which so shaped the arrangements as to insure all we have proper quarters, not only made the reunion more successful and enjoyable. Some ten regiments, our reporter was informed, were represented yesterday, but not over one thousand soldiers were present. Still, this was quite a creditable number, and with the residents of the town, and a large representation from the surrounding country, coupled with the profuse display of bunting, and the wreaths of flowers and evergreens from dwellings and stores, McKeesport presented an unusually handsome and striking appearance, which only needed the smiling sun to increase its beauty and attractiveness. Business and distance doubtless prevented many surviving soldiers from being present. The living dead were present in both spirit and memory, and from the orators received the tribute of praise which soldiers love to pay to fallen comrades. Among those who a month ago thought to take part in the reunion, and who was among the most active in getting it up, was Lieut. Neles Taylor, of McKeesport, but death has suddenly marred his hopes, and hereafter the anniversary of our country's independence will also be to his family the anniversary of his death.

PITTSBURGH'S REPRESENTATION.

This city was very well represented at the reunion. The Ninth Regiment, numbering nearly two hundred men, headed by the St. Cecelia band, was there, also Hutchinson's battery, from Allegheny, with four guns, the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Sixty-third regiments, Heflick's drum corps and a number of organizations from other places. Westmoreland, Beaver, Crawford and Fayette counties also sent representatives. The attendance outside the soldiery was quite heavy and materially swelled the proportions of the crowd.

At ten o'clock Hutchinson's battery fired a salute of fifteen guns from the Diamond, and at eleven o'clock, by which time all who could be there were on hand, the parade commenced, and occupied about an hour. Conducted by Capt. Walkinshaw, who officiated as Chief Marshal, it moved over the route heretofore designated, and was repeatedly greeted with cheers. The number of wooden legs, armless sleeves and scarred faces in the procession were sufficient to attract attention and elicit remark.

When the parade was ended the boys were all marshaled around a number of rather primitive rough pine tables in the Diamond square, and an army dinner, as near regulation style and in as full accord with the principles of "hard tack" as could be got it, was placed before them and they were told to "eat nearly." They obeyed orders and ate so heartily that hardly a vestige of the repast was left. The dinner consisted of beans and bean soup, ham, bread, butter and coffee. Some of the men expressed regret at not having offered an opportunity to leave the impression of their teeth upon a bit of hard-tack. It was impossible to accommodate them, but even had it been furnished they might have found it harder to tackle than they imagined. The paraphernalia of the table consisted of nothing but tin plates and cups.

ORATORICAL EFFORTS.

When the dinner was over the soldiers and spectators adjourned to one corner of the Diamond, where a platform had been erected for the convenience and accommodation of those who were to attend to the oratorical and rhetorical part of the exercises. The assemblage was called to order by Col. J. K. Snodgrass, and the meeting was organized by electing Robert McKee, Esq., son of this city, President, and Captains Wm. P. Wampler, Hugh S. Fleming, Hartley Howard, T. Brent Swearingen, J. K. Barbour, M. K. Storey, J. C. Howard, Isaac Mills, Wm. McCulloh and M. K. Corey Vice Presidents. Major J. F. Ryan and the reporters were elected Secretaries.

The address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of McKeesport was delivered by Mr. John P. Drace. He opened with a facetious allusion to his military services, and trusted that he was not assuming too much in calling some of those before him fellow soldiers, for he had the honor of having been a member of Company I, of the Ninety-fifteenth Pennsylvania militia, which occupied Hagarstown after the rebels had left. This remark at once placed the speaker *en rapport* with his auditors, and they gave him the closest attention during the half hour occupied by his speech. He referred to the early days of the war, and the unexampled uprising of the men of the North in defense of their country and laws, and paid a glowing tribute to the valor and patriotism of the soldiers, both the living and dead. The war, he said, had cost a great deal of money, and a vast number of precious lives, but it had at the same time begotten and fed to its permanency of institutions valuable beyond all cost or price, and left us a legacy of renown and glory that is imperishable. He felt sure that of the dismembered soldiers and sailors of former wars before him not one would ask to be restored at the cost of the loss of these.

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Rev. W. R. Watkins, formerly Chaplain of the First West Virginia Regiment, responded to the address of welcome, and said that the Pennsylvania Reserves were particularly worthy of an ovation, and if any one regiment should be accorded the privilege of joining in it, that regiment was the Sixty-third Pennsylvania. All, however, he felt sure, were cordially welcome, and the citizens of McKeesport did well to take them to their hearts, for they were the defenders of their homes. The speaker said they had not met for the purpose of maintaining any one man nor to keep up a spirit of hatred toward the South, but to join in the flesh, and to oppose that which in any sense may have the appearance of treason, and to maintain the spirit of our Union and country. He believed that there would be many more such re-unions, and that they might be the means of so fostering our institutions that they would never be imperilled again. In conclusion the speaker said he trusted that in the great hereafter all would be ready to report at headquarters "for such service as might be assigned them."

A quartette from Co. E, Ninth Regiment, sang with good effect one of the old war songs entitled "The Loyal Boys in Blue." It is a stirring ballad and proved quite an effective one, and the speeches in awakening slumbering memories of camp life. This was proved by the rousing cheers it elicited.

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Major T. B. Swearingen read a number of letters of regret from gentlemen who wished to be present at the reunion, but were prevented by business and other engagements from doing so. General E. O. C. Ord wrote from San Antonio, Texas, expressing his sincere sorrow at not being able to be on hand, and General J. S. Negley, of this city, wrote in a similar strain. Governor Hartranft, writing from Harrisburg, said: "I regret positive engagements will prevent me leaving here to-morrow. Convey to the Third Brigade my best wishes for a happy reunion."

The finishing speeches of the afternoon were made by Major S. M. Elder and Father Christy. The latter was the famous fighting chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Both addresses were excellent and frequently applauded. One of Father Christy's sentiments was received with an outburst of genuine enthusiasm. Said he to those before him, "imbue the minds of your children with good principles and you will never find a hand to tear down the Stars and Stripes."

"Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," was sung by Co. E, and the meeting adjourned.

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

When the reunion proper had ended a number of the regiments met at different places in the town and organized Regimental Associations. The Sixty-third Regiment met in the hook and ladder house in the Diamond and effected a temporary organization by calling Isaac Mills, Jr., to the chair, and choosing Chris. Fawcett, John A. Gemmel and Joseph Evans Secretaries. After some discussion the following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: J. H. West, Jno. H. Cooper, Davis Glass, Thomas Shannon and Geo. B. Chalmers.

The committee retired, and during its absence Co. I was called to order, and on motion the name of John F. Drace was added to its muster roll as an honorary member.

After an absence of almost half an hour the committee returned and recommended the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers:

President—Col. A. S. M. Morgan.

Vice Presidents—James F. Ryan, of Co. I; Isaac Mills, Jr., of Co. A; Robert Nesbitt, of Co. B; Captain Weaver, of Co. C; Davis Glass, of Co. D; John McClelland, of Co. E; Captain Reid, of Co. F; Wm. Nicholson, of Co. G; Peter Whalen, of Co. H, and John D. Woods, of Co. K.

Treasurer—G. W. Gray.

Recording Secretary—C. C. Fawcett.

Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Cooper.

The report was taken up *seriatim*, and each officer elected separately. During the discussion regarding a member moved that George Fitzgerald be made one of the Vice Presidents. Said he: "Fitzgerald was a bold, brave boy, and he carried our flag in the thickest of the fight at Chancellorsville." "Yes," replied another, "Fitzgerald was a valiant soldier, but he is dead now, and I saw him buried. I would like him to be one of our Vice Presidents, but that cannot be." The death of this comrade was news to many of the regiment, and they all seemed to think that a brave fellow had fought his last fight.

A committee consisting of Geo. B. Chalmers, Thomas M. Shannon, Joseph Evans, James Y. Fleming and Davis Gloss was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws. A resolution tendering the thanks of the regiment to the citizens and soldiers of McKeesport was adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the above named committee.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

About one hundred and seventy-five of the old members of this Regiment met in Masonic Hall, and were called to order by Capt. W. M. Irwin at 10 o'clock. A temporary organization was effected by electing Capt. Robt. Taggart Chairman, and J. W. Ballantine and Jno. S. Hollingshead Secretaries. The following committee was appointed to perfect a permanent organization: Arthur Stewart, Co. A; Lieut. Baker, Co. B; Lieut. Hunter, Co. C; Capt. Barbour, Co. D; Capt. Wm. M. Irwin, Co. E; Mr. Gilman, Co. F; James Shidle, Co. G; Wm. Blanchard, Co. H; Lieut. J. W. Walkinshaw, Co. I; H. S. Fleming, Co. K.

The committee left the room and soon after returned and reported for the name of the association the "Ninth R. P. V. C. Association," and suggested the following permanent officers:

President—Maj. T. B. Swearingen.

Vice Presidents—Arthur Stewart, Co. A; Charles Becker, Co. B; Robert Taggart, Co. C; J. K. Barbour, Co. D; W. W. Irwin, Co. E; S. Gilmore, Co. F; W. Wilson, Co. G; J. W. Blanchard, Co. H; J. C. Walkinshaw, Co. I; J. W. Ballantine, Co. K.

Recording Secretary—John S. Hollingshead.

Corresponding Secretary—M. K. Saulsbury.

Treasurer—Hartley Howard.

The report was adopted in full, after which Henry Stewart submitted the following, which was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, In the allwise dealings of Providence, Lieut. Neles Taylor, of Company I, has been called to his final account; therefore,

Resolved, That we express our regret at his early demise and tender our sincerity sympathies to the bereaved family and friends, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the bereaved family and spread on the minutes of the Regimental Association.

Captain Walkinshaw was appointed a committee of one to confer with Mrs. Neles Taylor and ascertain what can be done toward the publication of the manuscript of the history of the Ninth Regiment which her husband was writing and have it published.

After transacting some other business of little importance, the meeting adjourned.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Tenth Regiment also held a meeting, with Milo R. Adams acting as President, and Cyrus Elder as Secretary, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That Col. John S. McCalmont be authorized and instructed to advise the Committee upon Ceremonies of the U. S. Centennial Commission that the Tenth Regiment P. R. V. C. desires to participate in the ceremonies of the Centennial Anniversary celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1876, and wishes to have its place and duties designated by the Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Regiment be tendered to the citizens of McKeesport for the generous welcome extended to the Regiment and to Company Five in particular and hospitable entertainment.

CALLING THE MUSTER ROLL.

One of the most impressive incidents of the day was the calling of the muster roll of Co. I of the Sixty-third Regiment. This company was recruited almost entirely from McKeesport and vicinity, and when it started for the seat of war it numbered one hundred and four men. Of this number sixty are living and forty-four are dead. The survivors were drawn up in line in the public square yesterday forenoon, and the Orderly Sergeant, Lashell, called the roll as he had done many a time before. The living responded to their names, but when the Sergeant reached the name of a comrade who had gone to join the host on

"The undiscovered country, from whose bourn"

he pronounced it, reverently lifted his cap and all the others did the same. A large number of spectators witnessed the calling of the roll, and the ceremony, for such it might with propriety be named, was an impressive one in its effect as though it had been of a religious character.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

But all the incidents were neither solemn or impressive, and one in particular was very funny. Two men who had evidently seen service and whose very appearance was ludicrous and suggestive of humor, met on a street corner and spoke to each other in this wise:

"Hello, old Gum Shoes, how are you?"

"By Jove, Whisky Spy, is that you?"

"Yes it is. Where've you been for so long?"

"Oh, I've been around. I'm lookin' for a drink now."

"By the way, where's them old gum shoes you used to wear in the army?"

"I haven't seen 'em since you hopped out of the service in 'em."

The laugh from the bystanders who had been interested in seeing of the conversation convinced "Whisky Spy" that "Gum Shoes" had got the better of him, and he evidently felt that such was the case himself, for he walked off without uttering a word in reply, and the bright red nose of the man with the elastic name fairly glistened with enjoyment. Even one who was not a soldier will find no difficulty in recognizing the propriety of such appellations as "Whisky Spy" and "Gum Shoes." The titles were evidently earned by prominent peculiarities of character, and doubtless were well bestowed.

The Duquesne Greys.

Co. F is considered the best drilled company of the Duquesne Greys.

Captain Gus. L. Braun remained in Oil City Monday evening and yesterday, as the guest of "Bob" Magee.

Co. D had a target practice Friday. Only one ball entered the center, a black spot the size of a person's hand.

Curry, Spealman, Warnock and Dunseath carried their menagerie, consisting of the Terra del Fuego kittens, rabbits and other live stock home with them.

At the sound of the bugle from Knapp's battery, during the march yesterday, a cry of "fresh fish, fresh fe-e-sh," went along the line of the Greys.

The game of ball between the members of the Oil City Greys and Co. B, came off Friday, and resulted in a score of nine to two in favor of the Pittsburgh fellows. Our boys were too lazy to play, and spent too much time in disputing about who should go after the ball when it was knocked outside the bases. The fielders usually took a nap during the progress of the game, and if a fly was knocked in their direction, some person was detailed to go and wake them and show them where the ball was. Owing to such circumstances the Pittsburgh chaps had very little difficulty in keeping the lead. Had our boys had more money the score might have been different, the umpire being easily bribed with a ten-cent glass of beer. The game was finished in three and a crowd of people.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Delicious Spring Chicken.

If our Pittsburgh neighbors could see how the delicious spring chicken is transported over the hills of Greene and Washington counties, and the condition in which they must arrive in the city they would'nt go so heavy on these tit bits. We saw a huckster last week loading into his wagon feathered live stock—consisting principally of spring chickens, the coop containing about two feet deep of solid chicken—the process resembling more the loading of theeses of wood than tender life. Some of the chickens in the coop were already dead, others were trampled down and had just enough life left in them to make a feeble squeak, some with their heads protruding through the slats of the cages with their mouths open, and such another mass of life and torture could only be seen in some other huckster wagon; this, too, before the horses' heads were turned towards market. What will be the condition of these dumb animals after being jolted and jammed over fifty roads 40 or 50 miles to Pittsburgh? Smothered chicken with the feathers on we don't hanker after.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The failure of this extensive firm in no way effects the financial affairs of R. Taggart, Boot and Shoe Dealer of Allegheny City, as he is just as able to sell the best qualities of boots, shoes and gaiters, twenty per cent. below other dealers, as before. Ladies' feet especially cared for in a nice selection of the nicest selection of the choicest shoes and gaiters ever offered to the public. Almost everybody buys from Taggart, and his house will be a success when others fail to rise no more.

THE OLD THIRD BRIGADE.

Reunion of Part of the Famous Reserve Corps.

Yesterday's Gathering of Surviving Soldiers at McKeesport—A Good Time Over an Army Dinner—The Parade and Orations—Formation of Regimental Associations, &c.

Yesterday dawned rather inauspiciously for an open air meeting, but notwithstanding the discontented face which nature thought fit to present, it had little apparent effect in curtailing the number of persons, old soldiers and civilians, in attendance at the reunion of the Third Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps at McKeesport. There were as many people, old and young, in that thriving town as its streets could comfortably accommodate, and for once at least the rather gloomy weather failed to exercise a depressing effect upon the visitors. They all, individually and collectively, got up in the morning in a good humor and remained throughout the whole day in a pleasant and contented frame of mind. It rained a little early in forenoon, but during the greater part of the time Jupiter Pluvius withheld the favors he has so lavishly bestowed of late.

The project of a reunion of the Third Brigade was originated some six months ago by Company I, of the Ninth Regiment, and the idea being received with favor, it was vigorously developed. Correspondence was at once opened with members of the Reserve Corps in all parts of the State, and arrangements for the reunion were at once commenced.

THE OSTENSIBLE AND THE REAL.

Yesterday witnessed the completely successful consummation of the project. While it was ostensibly a meeting of the surviving members of the old Third Brigade, it was in reality a gathering together of the remnants of a number of Western Pennsylvania regiments, some of which did not form a part of the famous Reserve Corps. However, they had all been invited and all were given a cordial welcome. Indeed, such was the reception accorded to every Union soldier, no matter to what regiment his fortunes had been linked nor in which one of the Union armies he had fought. The wisdom which so shaped the arrangements as to insure all we have proper quarters, not only made the reunion more successful and enjoyable. Some ten regiments, our reporter was informed, were represented yesterday, but not over one thousand soldiers were present. Still, this was quite a creditable number, and with the residents of the town, and a large representation from the surrounding country, coupled with the profuse display of bunting, and the wreaths of flowers and evergreens from dwellings and stores, McKeesport presented an unusually handsome and striking appearance, which only needed the smiling sun to increase its beauty and attractiveness. Business and distance doubtless prevented many surviving soldiers from being present. The living dead were present in both spirit and memory, and from the orators received the tribute of praise which soldiers love to pay to fallen comrades. Among those who a month ago thought to take part in the reunion, and who was among the most active in getting it up, was Lieut. Neles Taylor, of McKeesport, but death has suddenly marred his hopes, and hereafter the anniversary of our country's independence will also be to his family the anniversary of his death.

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THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

The Great Chiefs Meet in Council—A Dull Opening But a Lively Close—Mr. Lashell and His Friends Demand Justice—They are Laughed to Scorn—An Uproar in the Wigwam.

Yesterday morning the members of the Democratic County Committee congregated at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. After a temporary organization had been effected, on motion of Mr. Joseph Hunter, Mr. John H. Bailey was re-elected to the Chairmanship, and Mr. Uzziah Stewart selected to flourish the Secretarial quill. The matter of appointing vigilance and other committees was then referred to the Chairman, with full power to act. The point was raised whether it would be better to have an active or quiet campaign. The Chairman was unequivocally belligerent, and so in substance expressed himself. None of the others had anything to say and the matter was peacefully allowed to rest.

The Chairman then announced an adjournment in order, as there seemed to be no other business on hand.

Mr. Stevenson, the member from Moon, thought it would be as well to look into that little matter.

The Chair was in ignorance of any little matter that needed to be looked into.

Mr. Stevenson, in a tone slightly verging on the ragged edge, enlightened the chair by mentioning something concerning a fraud by which his friend "Jake"—which being interpreted is Jacob Lashell, Esq.—had been made the victim of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" by the County Convention. Mr. S. avowed his undying adherence to the old standard of Democracy; and asseverated that his friend Jake was like unto Caesar. But they both, according to the speaker, deemed it proper for the general serenity of the party that the committee turn its countenance toward the melody.

The Chair thought the gentleman was hardly in order as there did not seem to be anything before the house.

The gent from Moon painfully differed from the Chair, and proceeded to speak in a harrowingly personal way of "Jake" and such like things by which his estimable brother Jacob had been cheated out of the nomination for County Commissioner. The members of the committee at these words, manifested some little interest in the proceedings, and all were evidently warming up to some work when

The Chair, with a full view of the terrors of the situation before him, suggested that there were others than members of the committee present, notably the reporters, and that if this little matter was to be investigated it could only be done with closed doors.

The knights of the quill sat in pensive meditation, apparently oblivious of the fact that their withdrawal would be acceptable.

The gentleman from Moon again essayed to make a few remarks, but—

The Chair interrupted by saying: "One moment in question. Gentlemen must retire. This is a little matter of our own."

The scribes took the hint, and placidly gathering up their writing materials, by a series of strategic manoeuvres, known only to the profession, pictures, by distributing themselves among the members. The business was about to proceed, when the eagle eye of the Chairman saw what appeared to be the spectacle of a scribe partially concealed behind a newspaper, in a dark corner of the room. At the same instant also another member observed what appeared to him to be a second journalistic cherub in shadow at the other end of the room. Owing to such circumstances the Pittsburgh chaps had very little difficulty in keeping the lead. Had our boys had more money the score might have been different, the umpire being easily bribed with a ten-cent glass of beer. The game was finished in three and a crowd of people.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Delicious Spring Chicken.

If our Pittsburgh neighbors could see how the delicious spring chicken is transported over the hills of Greene and Washington counties, and the condition in which they must arrive in the city they would'nt go so heavy on these tit bits. We saw a huckster last week loading into his wagon feathered live stock—consisting principally of spring chickens, the coop containing about two feet deep of solid chicken—the process resembling more the loading of theeses of wood than tender life. Some of the chickens in the coop were already dead, others were trampled down and had just enough life left in them to make a feeble squeak, some with their heads protruding through the slats of the cages with their mouths open, and such another mass of life and torture could only be seen in some other huckster wagon; this, too, before the horses' heads were turned towards market. What will be the condition of these dumb animals after being jolted and jammed over fifty roads 40 or 50 miles to Pittsburgh? Smothered chicken with the feathers on we don't hanker after.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The failure of this extensive firm in no way effects the financial affairs of R. Taggart, Boot and Shoe Dealer of Allegheny City, as he is just as able to sell the best qualities of boots, shoes and gaiters, twenty per cent. below other dealers, as before. Ladies' feet especially cared for in a nice selection of the nicest selection of the choicest shoes and gaiters ever offered to the public. Almost everybody buys from Taggart, and his house will be a success when others fail to rise no more.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Poor harvest weather.

····Fourth avenue, from Ferry to Liberty streets, is being paved.

····The Quarter Sessions Court will be in session next Saturday morning.

····Lawrence Leary dropped dead from heart disease at Oil City on Monday.

····The owners of street sprinklers are making their money easy these days.

····Building material is about thirty per cent. less than it was three years ago.

····Ten common cases were disposed of by Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning.

····Those returning from the sea shore report a slim attendance compared with former years.

····M. Strang's pawn-shop was robbed of four watches yesterday afternoon. The thief made his escape.

····Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting this evening to take some action in reference to the East street sewer.

····About four hundred Menonite emigrants arrived at the Union Depot yesterday morning, over the P. R. R., *en route* for Utah.

····A public meeting of citizens of Oil City has been called to talk up the proposed narrow guage railroad between Oil City and Clarion.

····The streets at night are swarming with women of doubtful reputation. The Mayor should try and stop this growing evil of street walking.

····The Citizens Passenger Railway Company clears 30 per cent. per annum. Not bad dividends these hard times. Is it not time that *cent* was coming off?

····Henry Reppert, a grocer doing business on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, had four dollars stolen out of the money drawer in his grocery yesterday.

····An action for alleged slander was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Philip Bussang vs. Elizabeth (or Eliza) Kuhlman. A capias was issued.

····Mrs. Davis, mother of David D. Davis, who was arrested on a charge of counterfeiting a few days ago, died yesterday morning, at her residence in Allegheny.

····The First, Second, Third and Central Presbyterian churches held a Union Prayer Meeting last night in the Lecture Room of Dr. Scovel's church, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

····A process was issued out of the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday to detective Roger O'Mara, for the commitment of Pat. Fitzgerald, who was brought to this city from Cleveland on Tuesday.

····Henry Garnet, a nine year old boy, attempted to jump out of a wagon on Ross street, near Fourth avenue, yesterday, when he was thrown violently on the curb stone. A broken arm was the result.

····John Carnahan, of Union township, was sent to Dixmont yesterday by Judge Sterrett. He was in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was transferred at the instance of Warden Smith.

····A suit in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Catharine Faughner vs. William Dilworth, Jr., and Mr. Dilworth is now in possession of a certain lot of ground in the Fifth ward, Allegheny. A summons was issued.

····Information was received at the Mayor's office yesterday to the effect that the store of J. J. Van Emon, at Thompsonville, Washington county, had been burglarized on Monday night. The detectives are trying to look up the thieves.

····Samuel N. Aber, committed to jail on Tuesday evening by a Justice of the Peace of Elizabeth township, for surety of the peace, was yesterday morning released on bail by direction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ewing on the bench.

····It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will soon promote one of the most faithful engineers and firemen at the end of every month in the future. This will be done as an incentive to encourage them in performing their duties well.

····A section of the Belgian block pavement is being laid in front of the building owned by the Pennsylvania Company on Penn street, between the railroad crossing and Tenth street. The pavement, when completed is to be the best in the city.

····Gustave Falisky, the party who was struck by a brickbat on Wylie avenue Tuesday evening, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday, lodged an information against his assailant, Faas, before the Mayor yesterday morning. A warrant was issued.

····A lad named McFadden fell from a raft in front of Hartjee & Co.'s iron works in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, and would have been drowned but for the Newfoundland dog, owned by Mr. Julius Richter, who swam into the river and rescued him.

····William Emory had a hearing before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, last night, on a charge of horse stealing. Both man, harness and a wagon. On the former he was held for Court in the sum of $500, and on the latter the Mayor required $300 bail on each charge.

····A young lady appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning in search of her father, Henry Cree, a tank builder and machinist, who left his home, at Titusville, some weeks ago and has not been heard since. It is thought Mr. C. is working somewhere in Pittsburgh.

····Mrs. Emma Wray filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday vs. her husband Albert Wray, et al. The complainant alleges that she was coerced by her husband into executing a deed of trust for $2,000 worth of real estate to Mr. Patterson, and wants its revoked.

····A competitive examination will be held at the rooms of the Central Board of Education on Fourth avenue, next Saturday, for the accommodation of candidates who desire to enter West Point. Military Academy. Hon. James H. Hopkins will appoint the party who passes the most successful examination.

····Young Bock, who died on Monday night from injuries received at dam No. 2 a few days ago, was not buried until yesterday morning on account of the family being destitute circumstances, which rendered them unable to secure a burial. It is said the attention of a member of the Poor Board was called to the fact that Bock's remains should be buried, but no attention was paid to the request until yesterday, which has given rise to no little complaint among some of the South Siders.

····The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: "Mrs. Doering, the wife of the unfortunate lunatic who committed suicide a few days ago, yesterday made two further attempts at self-destruction by endeavoring to plunge into the Ohio river. The distressed woman insisted that she must follow her husband. Her effort was frustrated by Councilman W. H. Jones and Officer Shea. She is a native of Canada, but has relatives residing in Pittsburgh. Some of them arrived in the city yesterday, and will start with her this evening for their own home."

····A young man from Steubenville came to Mt. Stoy, on Fourth avenue, about a week ago and placed in the hands of that gentleman a farm for sale, and has since been about the office waiting for a purchaser. Being allowed some liberties, the old farmer, which he proceeded to say "within half a mile" has been verified in his case, for he took the liberty to jump into a pair of Mr. Stoy's best pantaloons a day or two ago, besides stepping into a pair of new shoes belonging to the same, and has not been heard of since. The sale of "that farm" seems to have been a put up job.

····Last evening Sol. Kauffman got on board a Rebecca street car and had a dog with him, for which he paid 12½ cents to have him on the front platform. The canine soon jumped off and run into the rear of the car and jumped up on the lap of its owner. The conductor and driver attempted a consultation to put the dog out, notwithstanding a rule to allow dogs to be carried on the owner's lap. Kauffman interfered, and after the matter terminated Mr. K. appeared before Alderman Smith and charged the conductor and driver with assault and battery for abusing him while trying to protect the "pup."

····The name of the young man who was run over and killed by a freight train near Rochester the other day, was Mr. Thomas Burton. He was about twenty years of age. It seems that the young man had boarded upon the train at the railroad bridge, about 11:30 P. M., for the purpose of riding to his home, a short distance above the bridge, where he attempted to get off, but in doing so, caught his foot in the steps of the car and was thrown beneath the train, where he was dragged for a distance of about 300 yards; one of his arms was caught between two rails and torn from its socket, leaving it on the left between the rails; further on one of his legs was completely severed from his body, and finally his remains left on the track a lifeless and unrecognizable mass.

REPAIRING OF

FINE WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY

A SPECIALTY.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 Market Street.

DIED:

DAVIS—On Wednesday, July 28, 1875, at 8:40 A. M., ANN, wife of David D. Davis, in the 65th year of her age.

A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our hearth
That never can be filled.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 224 Preble avenue, Allegheny City, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, August 1st, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman's Undertaking Office, No. 15 Seventh avenue at 1 P. M.

MCCABE—On Wednesday, July 28, at 12 M., LOU EMMA, daughter of Milton H. and Elizabeth McCabe, in the 13th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Elm, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 30th, at 8½ o'clock A. M., to proceed to Neville Island. "Gone to rest."

RAHM—On Wednesday morning, July 28th, EDWAR